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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

At nine o'clock last night the Ohio House of Representatives passed the Senate resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

Commissioner Delano has received information that a Convention of Kentucky distillers, in session at Lexington, on Wednesday, indorsed his action in fixing the forty-eight hours for the fermentation period in sweet mash houses, and seventy-two hours in the sour mash houses, from the time of the breaking up of the mash.

The President of the Union Ferry Company replies to Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly, of New York, that the Company is now losing money by carrying passengers to and from Brooklyn, and that one cent reduction cannot be listened to,

The Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Wednesday by an historical and commemorative address, delivered by the Hon. C. C. Van Zandt, and a banquet at City Hall, at which speeches were made by Governor Sandford and Mayor Clarke, Judge Burges, Bishop Clark, and others.

A new party was organized in New York on Wednesday night, under the name of the New York Democracy. The founders base the party on the fundamental principle of requiring a reference to the people of all laws passed by their legislative representatives, as is done in several of the Swiss Cantons. A shrewd dig is made in the platform for the votes of women. The new Democrats favor the running of all railroads and telegraphs by the government, and the employment of everybody who wants work by the national and local authorities.

Collector Bailey, of New York, has, in connection with the seizure of books and papers supposed to contain valuable information, also seized a number of twenty warehouses and distilleries. These are mostly houses established since the tax was put upon whisky, but old firms that existed previous to the imposition of the whisky tax, remain untouched.

A convention of colored people to provide measures for the education and general welfare of that class throughout the State, met at Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday. Nothing of importance was done.

The Kansas Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to provide for the early apportionment of representation under the new census, and requesting the speedy removal of the national capital to Fort Leavenworth in military reservation.

The Iowa House of Representatives yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by 59 ayes to 12 nays. It was ratified by the Senate on Wednesday.

A resolution was introduced into the Minnesota Senate, directing the Committee on Judiciary to prepare a bill offering to bondholders of the State the half-price plan of internal improvement lands as a compromise for payment of their claims. It was lost.

Gov. Stevenson positively refuses to commute the sentence of Wm. Kreil, the wife-murderer, who will be publicly hung to-day at Louisville. The gallows have already been erected, and a strong police force detailed to preserve order.

The river at Louisville is now about stationary, and hopes are entertained it will soon recede.

At a meeting of the citizens of Louisville yesterday, a large sum was subscribed and paid for the sufferers by the tornado at Cave City, Kentucky.

Tuesday night, while a farmer named Mosel was crossing the Mississippi river with a team below Bellevue, Iowa, on the ice, he drove into an air hole, and Mos-l and the team were drowned.

During the great storm on Sunday at Assumption, Christian county, Illinois, two dwelling houses were blown down, two children killed and three others wounded.

Rev. E. R. Hammond, the Evangelist, preached his farewell sermon in Cincinnati last night. During a series of meetings held by him the past six weeks, it is estimated that 1,000 there have been one thousand additions to churches. He has been engaged to begin another series, and will do so unless prevented by ill health.

The Kentucky House has passed a bill that no Judge shall, under penalties, take a fee in any case in his own Court, or that may be removed thereto on appeal.

A boy thirteen years old was killed by the explosion of the air chamber of a fire engine out on trial in Cincinnati yesterday. He lived at Alexandria, Ky.

Robert Tracy, a boy four years old, was run over by a derrick wagon and instantly killed in Cincinnati yesterday. He was playing under the wagon, when the horses started.

At Calio, Ill., yesterday, Dr. Aiphonz Carre put a patient to sleep by inducing him to drink a glass of beer in which he had chloroformed. In a few minutes, The cause was domestic trouble. He leaves a wife and two grown children in France, where he had property.

A man nearly eighty years old fell dead at a Cincinnati hotel on Wednesday. He was identified as C. F. Cahn, of Columbus, Ohio.

John W. Collins, the alleged defaulting clerk in the Boston city treasury, and John Donohue, implicated as receiver of a portion of the stolen money, have been held for trial. It is said all but $2,200 of the missing gold has been recovered.

The officers of the monitors Miantonomah and Terror, which left Boston for Portland yesterday, expressed the opinion that the Peabody funeral fleet would arrive during the first week of February.

The steamship Marathon, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Louis M. Gottschalk, the celebrated pianist and composer, while giving a monster concert at Rio Janeiro, fell amidst cries at his instrument during the performance of his favorite composition "Last Murmur." He was taken to Tijuca, where he lingered three weeks, and expired on the 18th of December.

THE TORNADO.

The Destruction at Cave City, Ky.—An Agonizing Description.

The Louisville *Commercial* publishes a decidedly agonizing account of "The Desolation of the Cyclone, and Horror of the March of the Demons of the Air," otherwise the tornado a few days ago at Cave City. We quote as follows:

Almost half past four, the down train having passed some time, a distant roaring or reverberating noise was heard approaching from the south and west. Those who heard it compare it with the sharp, loud roar of a cannon discharge, which last, however, was momentary, when the wind-monster swept over the doomed town, and left destruction where peace and quiet was nestling around. The approaching cyclone came shrieking, howling, roaring in the ground, in a dense, black cloud, accompanied by sharp, loud, electrical discharges, while, preceding the demon of the storm, hails of fire burst and flew from its front, while within it, constantly gyrated and whirled with a terrible individuality, were pyramids of electric spirals, all forming a terrible cloud of the peculiar spiratory motion that it appalled the spectator. Prof. Williams, a most intelligent and scholarly gentleman, observed it from his window on its approach, and says that it moaned and shrieked as it tore along the ground with an unearthly power.

Before it reached the town, the air grew warm and thick with impending misfortune, the flashing of the lightning became one constant illumination, and suddenly all grew dark again. The demon of the winds, in the form of this dense dark cloud, hugging the earth, came sweeping on with a terrible roar, and in its mad career commenced its work of destruction. Striking J. H. Brown's house, in which were himself and family, in a twinkling it scattered it to the winds, making no one but Mr. Brown, himself, in front of his house was a timber growth of red oak, post oak, black jack and hickory many of the trees measuring from two to twenty inches in diameter, which the storm wrenched up by the roots, twisted into fantastic shapes, splintered and threw down again, carrying bodily an hundred feet many of these huge river tracks, and sweeping the ground after it as with a gigantic besom, carrying like chaff heavy plank fencing, hundreds of yards, shredding or miles indistinguishably the little hills with the debris and shreds of house and barn and fence, leaving nothing to mark where either stood, but here and there the few stark trees still lingering to them and split rails driven down into the ground; a nursery belonging to Messrs. Huggins & Co., numbering thousands of young peach trees, was whipped into smooth bare little switches, their fringed tops showing how complete and entire the wind had shorn them of their foliage, age, and bore no blighting blast from the searching wind. Scorning such a game, the tornado levied the timber right of the Bowling Green turnpike, strewing the road with shapeless limbs and consigned to the large and small trees, carried bodily into and over each other, as a child might fling a handful of crushed and broken wisps of straw to the wind.

[Although the "Demons of the Air" have subsided, the writer is supposed to be still going on!]

FARO.

The Latest Financial Irregularity in Boston.

The defalcation—or, in plainer and more truthful speech, theft—of John W. Collins, clerk in the office of the Boston City Treasurer, was discovered by accident. A police officer in plain clothes, standing on the street, heard two men, whom he knew to be gamblers, speak of the losses of a returned Californian, and judging that they expected their victim soon, he waited to see who it was. He recognized the clerk at once, followed the party into a gaming place, and saw Collins lose $400 in gold. This transaction was reported to the authorities, which led to an investigation into the accounts of Collins, and the setting down of close watch and ward upon him. The very next day after he was first discovered, he stole $800 or $700 from the office, and a detective saw him lose it in a gambling saloon. He was then arrested, confessed his guilt, and said he and wife intended to leave for Europe the next day, and had $5,000 in gold concealed in his desk, which he intended to take with him; said he was found to be the case. It is supposed the loss to the city treasury, which will have to be made good by the Treasurer, will be about $10,000 besides the $5,000 or $6,000 already found.

Collins is said to have lost most of the money that he stole at four "well-known" gambling houses in Boston, and that the evidence shows that the reason they have not before been broken up by the police, was because those gueriens of the public weal don't care to interfere with them.

A London clergyman of high standing, the Rev. Harry Jones, has been publishing accounts of a recent tour in the United States, and honestly confesses that he found more evidences of genuine religion all through the country than he sees at home. He is particularly telling over the fact that he himself was rebuked by a railway ticket seller for purchasing a ticket for a journey that would compel him to travel on a Sunday, and frankly admits that he thinks the ticket seller was right, although Sunday traveling is not considered wrong in England.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

Proposed Abrogation of the Tariff on Hides—Mr. Dawes's Late Speech—Severe Criticism of it by Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania—Vote to be Taken in the Senate on the Virginia Bill To-day—Women's Suffrage Convention—Wells's Free Trade Report to be Printed—Census Bill Strangled in Senate Committee—Mississippi Sends a Colored Man to the Senate—Condition of the Treasury, &c , &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1870.

The Tariff on Hides and Leather.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning spent their session on the hide and leather question. A delegation of a half dozen gentlemen who favor the entire abrogation of the tariff on hides was heard. It consisted of Messrs. G.W. Allen, of Milwaukee; O. L. Grant, of Chicago; M. Pomeroy, of Cincinnati, and S. R. Spaulding, W. B. Spooner, and Chauncey Coon, of Boston, with Mr. Allen as spokesman, and the committee give the delegation credit for the clear and terse manner in which they presented their case. Mr. Allen said that before the war there was a large export trade from this country in leather and manufactures, which has now been wholly broken up, partly by reason of the high prices of labor, but mainly by the ten per cent. duty on hides, while the Canadians, who pay no duty and have no internal taxes on this interest, are able to undersell in all foreign markets. He further said that foreign and domestic hides do not come into competition, for the reason that they are rarely used in making some articles, and the abrogation of the duty would not, therefore, to any great extent interfere with the sale of the domestic article. The Committee did not take action on the question raised, but the sentiment of the House is very strong against this particular duty.

Mr. Schofield's Criticism of Mr. Dawes's Speech.

Some of the Pennsylvania members are greatly exercised at Mr. Dawes because of his speech on Tuesday, which, whatever other effect it may have, undoubtedly killed the bill giving about a million dollars to Pennsylvania. Mr. Forney leads off in his paper this morning by throwing dirt, &c. Mr. Schofield, supported by several of his associates, followed in the House with a speech that no doubt would have killed if he could ever allowed himself to make. He insinuated, but declined to make himself responsible for the charge, that the motive behind Mr. Dawes's speech was political, and not being elected Speaker last spring. This language caused a scene of considerable excitement, and was properly characterized by Mr. Dawes as an insult to the Speaker and to the Pennsylvania delegation, as well as to himself. Mr. Dawes is learning how much easier it is for members to participate in debate from day to other day in debate, getting two or three long speeches, several short ones, and about an hour of bitter and disgraceful wrangling. An agreement was made yesterday that, just as was once before, to take a vote, and four o'clock to-morrow is fixed upon as the time for disposing of the matter in any possible form it may present. The House may sit on Saturday, but isn't likely to do so, and if the agreement of the Senate is kept the bill will not come over to the Senate till Monday. If it is passed as it now stands, viz; the Bingham bill, with the Edmund's amendment, the House, as now appears, will take it, though there is a fight for the latter. Butler's lead to send it to Committee and get something with more conditions. **The Women Complimented by Gov. Campbell.**

The Women's Suffrage Convention has been very complimentary from first to last to Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, for signing the bill giving women the right to vote in that Territory. The Governor has been here all week, but extreme modesty prevented him from going to the hall and receiving proper honors in person. He was, however, present to-day, however, and was enthusiastically invited to a seat on the stand, but his diffidence again prevented him from coming forward in view of the ladies. He compromised the matter, however, this evening, by calling on Mrs. Cady Stanton and other leaders of the movement, by whom he was very graciously received.

Wells's Free Trade Report.

The printing of Commissioner Wells's report has already been ordered by Congress to the extent of 17,000 copies. The question gave rise to an animated debate this afternoon in the House, occupying nearly two hours and bringing out about twenty members. The high tariff men, under the lead of Kelly and Maynard, pitched into the report vigorously, and did not spare the character of Wells himself, one of them, Mr. McCarthy, of New York, going so far as to compare him to Benedict Arnold. They were beaten, however, by a vote of 128 to 51, and the report was ordered to be printed, as the actual strength of the extreme protectionists.

The Deaf and Dumb College.

The twelfth annual report of the Deaf and Dumb College here is to-day made public. It shows the whole number of pupils under instruction last year as 119, of whom 87 were in school at the date of the report. The expenditures for carrying on the institution and putting up new buildings were about $86,500. The estimates for the coming year are $47,700 for the support of the schools, and $44,000 for finishing the buildings begun by order of Congress. The institution, in all its departments, is in a flourishing condition.

An Unfounded Charge.

Judge Kelly is charged in some of the Western papers with being interested in certain iron works in Ohio. This is an entire mistake, as he briefly explained to-day, the person being another individual of the same name. He has no property whatever in Ohio, and is neither interested, directly or indirectly, in mining or manufacturing establishments anywhere.

The Census Bill Strangled.

The census bill passed by the House before the recess has been strangled in the Senate committee, and Mr. Gooding to-day presented in favor of taking the next census in the same manner as the last one was taken, except that the Secretary of the Interior is to prepare such new schedules as are necessary under the Constitution make necessary. This course of the Committee is much regretted by all who wished an improvement. If the bill is killed in the Senate, it will probably get into Conference Committee, where some features of Garfield's bill may be saved.

The Mississippi Senators.

The news from Mississippi is that the Legislature has elected Reavels as Senator for the term expiring March, 1871; General Ames for the term expiring March, 1875, and Governor Alcorn for the term beginning March, 1871, and ending March, 1877. Reavels is a colored man, and one of the present State Senators. Nothing is known of him here. The Democrats are horrified at the idea of having a negro brought into the upper branch of Congress within a month or six weeks.

State of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has now about $53,000,000 coin on hand, and $50,000,000 more in gold certificates. The currency balance has been drawn down to about $9,000,000, though there is a considerable sum in the vaults which has been passed to the credit of various disbursing officers. The receipts so far for this month have been large, and the requisitions from other departments comparatively heavy.

Paraguay.

The House Foreign Relations Committee had some talk on Paraguayan matters, but did not complete their action on the report drawn up by Mr. Orth. They have got an immense mass of testimony that will never be read if printed, and it is not probable either branch of Congress cares two straws for the matters involved.

Land Wanted for School Purposes.

The entire body of school officials in this city was Georgetown last night, met to-day and adopted a memorial to Congress asking a grant of one million acres of land for school purposes in the District, and it will be presented to-morrow with the draft of a bill carrying out its terms.

Speaker Blaine's Dinner Party.

Speaker Blaine gave a dinner party this evening, at which were present Vice President and Mrs. Grant, the Vice President, General Sherman and wife, Chief Justice Chase and daughter, Secretary Fish and wife, Secretary Boutwell and wife, and two or three members of the House.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1870.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur and suite will leave Montreal to-day, and arrive in New York to-morrow morning. They will remain in New York Friday night, and leave for Washington Saturday morning. He will be to-morrow at the Brevoort House, but will not receive or pay any visits, as it is his intention, after leaving Washington, to return to New York and spend some days there. The Prince will be the guest of Mr. Thornton during his stay in Washington. Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Thornton invite all members of the British Legation to meet the Prince. On Monday he will pay his respects to the President. In the evening there will be a dinner at the British Legation, to which the following gentlemen are invited: The Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Sherman, Senator Sumner and all members of the Cabinet. There will be a reception in the evening, to which the families of members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps only will be invited. On Tuesday there will be another dinner at the British Legation, to which the British Minister and Mrs. Thornton have invited Senators Cameron, Conkling, Morton, Conkling, and Hamlin, and the Speaker of the House, the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Ministers, and Admiral Dahlgren. On Wednesday his Royal Highness will dine with the President. On Thursday the Prince will dine with the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, and in the evening attend a grand ball given by the British Minister, to which will be invited Mr. and Mrs. Thornton's personal friends and acquaintances. Friday there will be another dinner at the British Legation, to which the following gentlemen have been invited: Senators Schurz, Williams and Anthony, General Banks, and the Belgian, Argentine, Peruvian, Danish, Spanish, Brazilian and Netherlands ministers. Saturday the Prince will probably leave for New York.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The only nominations sent to the Senate today by the President were of a military character, and none above the rank of Captain.

BROKERS EXAMINED.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day examined Chas. J. Osborn and Mr. Bosteck, brokers, with reference to the gold panic.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $2,709,056.

THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

In the Woman Suffrage Convention to-day, Senator Wilson was the speaker. Senator Tipton was present. The resolution presented on the first day's meeting in favor of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, providing for female suffrage, was adopted.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, will report from his committee in favor of a bill making the office of Congressional Printer one to be chosen by the two houses of Congress, instead of by the Senate, as is now the case. The Senate will undoubtedly defeat the bill, and thus end the matter.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmaster General Creswell has made the following changes in Pennsylvania:

Manor Station, Westmoreland county—Alexander St. Clair, vice Samuel Cresswell, resigned.

Black Hawk, Beaver county—Thomas Boyd, vice N. J. McCormick, resigned.

Olivet, Armstrong county—George Bair, vice D. F. McKee, resigned.

State Line Mills, McKean county—C. W. Moore, vice B. Alford, resigned.

Lisburn, Cumberland county—C. Schenck, vice W. C. Hall, resigned.

Shunk, Sullivan county—J. H. Campbell, vice Mary Kilmer, resigned.

Ridgsburg, Clarion county—Wm. A. Loren, vice Wm. Irwin, resigned.

Benvenue Dauphin county—W. H. Miller, vice S. Geasey, Jr., resigned.

Eastbrook, Lawrence county—J. Waddington, vice J. McClain, resigned.

Wilson's Mills, Venango county—E. Bentley, vice A. Cumberland, resigned.

Rogersville, Greene county—J. Neeley Scott, vice Mary Sellars, resigned.

Liverpool, Perry county—C. F. Sutherland, vice R. Thayer, resigned.

Pollock, Clarion county—A. Anchors, vice J. Pollock, resigned.

Driversville, Berks county—P. S. Grater, vice P. Driversville, resigned.

Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery county—H. Royer, vice Geo. Yost, resigned.

At Pollock Site is changed to railroad station Driversville.

Nanty-Glo site restored to Hammer's store.

At Perkiomen Bridge name changed to Collegeville.

JUDGE STRONG TO BE NOMINATED.

The President, on Wednesday, stated to Mr. George T. Strong that he would have called on him long ago decided to nominate Judge Strong as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Grier, whose resignation is to take effect February 1, and that he would send his his name to the Senate very soon.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Sunday Theatricals—The Rain-fall—Importation of Chinese Women to be Stopped—Earthquake—Arrival from Honolulu, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—The Legislature has passed a bill repealing the clause of the Sunday law prohibiting theatrical amusements on the Sabbath. The Assembly adopted a resolution congratulating the people of Tennessee on the restoration of their rights. Many mules were drowned, but no human lives lost. The boat is probably a total loss.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The steamer Lady Gay, which sank yesterday near Grand Tower, was owned by Isaac N. Jones, commander Wm. Carter, John N. Bofinger, Theodore Lavelle and Hillwell, Powell & Co. She was valued at $25,000 to $30,000, and insured in the Eureka, Pittsburgh, for $8,166; Boatman's, Pittsburgh, $7,000; Commercial, Chicago, $2,500; Boatman's, St. Louis, $5,000; Fleming, $2,000; Home, St. Louis, St. Joseph's Fire and Marine, $3,000. The cargo was worth $15,000, and is insurance unknown. Submarine No. 11 gave her assistance.

TENNESSEE.

Legislation in Regard to State Bonds—Extension of the Governor's Term to Four Years

NASHVILLE, January 20.—A bill of interest to holders of Tennessee bonds passed the Senate to-day, and is now a law. It authorizes all railroads in debt to the State to pay the principal of their bonds in annual installments of six per cent., bonds, without regard to series or number, in full, which will extend the time of payment to debt seventeen millions of dollars.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill.

The Committee on Executive Department reported in favor of the Constitutional Convention to-day an amendment to the constitution extending the term of the Governor to four years.

It is asserted that a difficulty of some kind has arisen between Mr. Fechter and his managers, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. Despite the actor's excellence, he has not drawn good houses, and the managers may have discovered that there is no extravagant amount of money in him. Fechter's engagement with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer effected originally for ten nights only, will terminate in the course of two or three weeks, and that Fechter will thereupon engage with Mr. Booth, and play on alternate nights with that actor at Booth's Theater. Mr. Fechter will also secure the *entree* of two other leading play-houses in which Booth has either an interest or an influence coincident with interest—the Walnut street, Philadelphia, and the Boston Theater. It will be very entertaining to hear the opinion of theatrical people when these facts become generally known.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 20—10 P. M.

The market for wheat was quite active in the afternoon, and prices firmer and higher, closing at 86c for No 2 spring cash. Corn and oats dull and nominal in the evening wheat sold at 76@86c cash and seller February, closing at the outside. Provisions firmer and moderately active; sales of mess pork at $27 00 cash; buyer February $27 75. Drysalted shoulders in bulk, February, 10½c; Cumberlands at 12c; short ribs light average 9c 7s or under 12c. Lard—seller next month at 16c.

CONGRESS.

No Action Reached on Virginia.

A Substitute for the House Census Bill—Bill for the Establishment of a Postal Telegraph System—The League Island Bill—Personal Debate Between Scofield and Dawes, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1870.

SENATE.

The House joint resolution on the subject of ventilation of the halls of the Senate and House, was laid before the Senate. An amendment providing for ascertaining the cost of the proposed improvements was concurred in.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, and in some remarks presented to Congress in the name of the people of the State a marble statue of Nathaniel Green, already placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SUMNER submitted resolutions accepting the statue, returning thanks to the Governor of Rhode Island, and through him to the people of the State for the beautiful work of art, and assigning the statue a place in the old hall of the House.

Some remarks were made suitable to the occasion by Messrs. SUMNER, SAWYER and MORRILL, of Vermont, when the resolutions were adopted.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

For the preservation of the harbors of the United States against encroachment.

Granting the right of way through public lands to the Junction City and Denver Railroad.

To promote the disposition of the public lands in California. It provides that thirty days after the passage of the act, public lands shall be open to entry by homestead and preemption settlers only.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported the House census bill, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed so to change the schedule and blanks to be used in enumerating the inhabitants of the United States in 1870, as to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to establish a postal telegraph system and incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company. The incorporators are Gardiner G. Hubbard and others.

The Virginia bill was then taken up. Mr. TUCKER moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the Constitution of the State shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizens or class of citizens of the right to vote, or the right to vote or hold office, who are now entitled thereto under the constitution, except for the punishment of crime, nor exclude from service as jurors any persons on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. TIPTON offered the following amendment, previously offered, admitting Virginia to representation: Congress sets the following fundamental conditions: That the State constitution shall make no distinction in civil rights of citizens or class of citizens of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote, except in punishment of such crimes are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all inhabitants of said State; provided, that any such election or law may prescribe such qualifications as may be made in regard to time and place or residence of voters.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the substitute reported by the Committee on Revision of the Laws, by striking out the following proviso, which he believed to be in the programme of the Democracy, to overturn the Fifteenth Amendment by means of the pretense of another departments of the Government, it was intended to overturn the Fifteenth Amendment by the election of the black race in Virginia and the other reconstructed States.

Mr. HARLAN supported the amendment in a lengthy speech, principally because of its necessity as a guaranty of the rights of the loyal people of Virginia, by insuring to them the same privileges which the Government has imposed upon other States, these fundamental conditions should not be omitted in the case of Virginia.

Mr. HOWARD said stringent conditions to prevent the same kind of outrages were particularly applicable to Virginia, and for most of the State elections.

Mr. THURMAN characterized the amendment as a bill of attainder, and said that if the State that her people should not be allowed hereafter to amend her constitution.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the right of Congress to make a bargain with the people of a State prior to their admission as a State.

Further debate upon the question of the validity of the bill as a test oath for voters for their purposes strictly, and have petitioned the Legislature to grant them the use of the building now occupied by the Mechanics' Institute pavilion.

The total fall of rain for the present season was eight inches and twenty-four hundredths, being the average of preceding years.

The Pacific Mail and other steamship companies have decided to make another effort to suppress the importation of Chinese. A large number of Chinese prostitutes were arrested last night at their instance. The matter will come before the courts for decision. The prisoners are confined in jail.

The Chinese quarters in lower San Jose were burned yesterday. A thousand occupants were rendered homeless.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at San Bernardino, Cal., on the 11th inst.

The ship Bohio has arrived from Honolulu. The Hawaiian Princess and members of the Austrian Embassy to China, Japan and Santa Barbara were passengers.

Advices from Honolulu to the 4th. The Austrian frigate Dana, which put into Honolulu in distress, was repairing extensive damages received in a typhoon on the ocean.

His Majesty had received the Austrian Embassy. The usual complimentary visits were made. Dr. Hadlan has been appointed Hawaiian Minister.

The Japanese Commissioners to the Hawaiian kingdom made their first official visit, accompanied by the American Minister and his Secretary of Legation, upon the Minister of Foreign Relations, presenting their credentials from the Mikado, and explained the object of their mission.

A terrific storm visited the island. All the vessels in the harbor of Honolulu dragged their anchors, and the Austrian frigate Donopan was driven ashore.

CUBA.

The Late Victory of the Insurgents—Secretary Seward Serenaded.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The Cuban Junta last night received information agreeing with the report of the Spanish General Pueblo's defeat near Guayamo, on Wednesday, by Gomez. They are advised that he was forced to return to Puerto Principe after losing 1,200 men, but will soon be further reinforced, and claims to the great and unprecedented victory.

HAVANA, January 20.—Secretary Seward, in response to a serenade by the volunteers, made a complimentary speech on Tuesday evening; but its remarks, from beginning to end, were strictly non-committal in the matter of the insurrectionary government.

Ten of the gunboats recently arrived from New York have gone to sea. Their destination is unknown.

HAVANA, January 20.—On Tuesday evening the bands of the different volunteer battalions in the city serenaded Gov. Seward. Several thousand people assembled in the street in front of the hotel, and Marble Square was splendidly illuminated. Gen. Rafael Cabrera, volunteers and many others entered the hotel, where Colonel Zulata delivered a speech, in which he said saying the serenade was a manifestation of the sentiments of loyal Spaniards for their distinguished guest. Mr. Seward shook hands with all the officers, and replied briefly to the welcome. He complimented the people on the improvements they had made since the former visit. All nations, he said, are interested in the permanent peace and prosperity of Cuba. Pray God this progress may continue, and peace and harmony be restored to the Island. Referring to the late message, he said he was glad to see the situation of the country that was the most ancient and American would soon be free, happy and speedy issue. Mr. Seward's remarks were strictly non-committal on matters of insurrection.

LADY GAY DISASTER.

Further Particulars—Loss on Boat and Cargo $185,000—Insurance in Pittsburgh Offices $11,000.

CAIRO, ILL., January 20.—The steamer Lady Gay, from St. Louis to New Orleans, sunk five miles below Commerce, Mississippi. Nine mules were drowned, but no human lives lost. The boat is probably a total loss.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The steamer Lady Gay, which sank yesterday near Grand Tower, was owned by Isaac N. Jones, commander Wm. Carter, John N. Bofinger, Theodore Lavelle and Hillwell, Powell & Co. She was valued at $25,000 to $30,000, and insured in the Eureka, Pittsburgh, for $8,166; Boatman's, Pittsburgh, $7,000; Commercial, Chicago, $2,500; Boatman's, St. Louis, $5,000; Fleming, $2,000; Home, St. Louis, St. Joseph's Fire and Marine, $3,000. The cargo was worth $15,000, and is insurance unknown. Submarine No. 11 gave her assistance.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Proposal for the Record Job—The Senate Stands Firm for Retrenchment in that Direction—The New County of Petroleum—The House Refuses to Print Public Documents—Bill Increasing Governor's Salary Reported Negatively—Bills Introduced—House Committee of Investigation on State Treasury Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 20, 1870.

The New County.

The bill creating a new county from part of Crawford, Venango and Warren, to be called Chase, was reported amended to Petroleum.

The Record Job Again.

Mr. White presented a report of the Joint Committee on *Legislative Record*, contracting with George Bergner at fourteen dollars and fifty cents per page, the speeches to be sketched only; no repetition of publications; all messages and departmental reports to be omitted, except the governor's annual message and inaugural, and the proceedings of the previous day to be published next morning.

Messrs. Lowry, Rutan, Howard, Billingfelt, Brooke, Wallace and Davis opposed any *Record*. The last two gentlemen wanted the proceedings published in the two daily papers, Democratic and Republican, at Harrisburg. Messrs. Osterhout, Olmsted and Mumma sustained the report. After a long discussion, it was referred back, on motion of Mr. Lowry, to the Committee.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Connell—For final adjournment on Thursday, March 17th.

Mr. Darsie—Authorizing certain ground in the Ohio river, opposite Middletown, an island.

Mr. Turner—Making the mode of voting uniform through the Commonwealth.

Mr. Duncan—Authorizing the Foster Coal Company to sell corporate rights to the Westmoreland Coal Company.

Resolutions.

Mr. Rutan—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any additional judges are required in the Supreme Court, and to report early by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Bills for the Civil Code Commissioners.

A communication from the Governor was read transmitting the following bills prepared by the Civil Code Commission:

Creating a Department of Instruction, for the education of youth and others of the Commonwealth.

Providing for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the Commonwealth.

Providing for the support of the poor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Printing of Documents.

The resolution from the Senate for five thousand copies of the Governor's message was defeated—yeas, 35; nays, 59.

A motion to print the State Librarian's report was lost.

Postage.

Mr. Davis, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill from the Senate, allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage. Mr. Adaire moved a reduction to fifty dollars each. Agreed to.

The Governor's Salary.

The bill increasing the Governor's salary was reported negatively.

The Record.

The report of the committee on *Record*, conferring with George Bergner, was received and discussed till adjournment.

The State Treasury Investigation.

Speaker Strang has appointed Messrs. Adaire, of Philadelphia, Ames, of Crawford, Darlington, of Washington, Hill, of Lycoming, McCreary, of Erie, Dill, of Union, and Ellis, of Schuylkill, on the Special House Committee authorized to investigate the affairs of the State Treasurer.

FROM THE WEST TO THE SEABOARD.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway—Projects of the Surveys.

[From the Akron (O.) Daily Beacon, 18th.]

Many of our readers are aware that during the past summer there was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, the Baltimore Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company, with the purpose of building a railroad from Baltimore, Md., by way of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago. The Directors of the Company are Messrs. Alexander Mc. Jolliston, Lecturia; Harvey Howard and Hon. M. Welker, Wooster; John H. Page, Pittsburgh; Asbury Underhill, Columbiana; J. A. Collins, Steubenville. The Board of Directors organized by electing the following officers: President, Hon. M. Welker, Wooster; Secretary, Samuel Wick, New Haudon; Treasurer, J. G. Chamberlain, Lecturia.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, organized in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and indeed by that company, is now building a road from Pittsburgh, by way of Connellsville, to Cumberland, Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This road will be open for business in the fall of 1870, and will be on an almost direct line to the Atlantic seaboard. The Ohio river, after years of steady legal struggles with the Pennsylvania Central, which has heretofore been the dictator of rates to the Ohio Pennsylvania, it has gained in the highest courts, stand in the Legislature, and in the courts of law, is now in the full enjoyment of its rights in regard to making connections, extending branches, and everything else, equal to those enjoyed by the great Pennsylvania road.

This Connellsville Company will not be content to stop at Pittsburgh, but must of necessity have connections on the Atlantic seaboard. Pittsburgh has no routes in the requisite directions, except such as are under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, the citizens of the "Smoky City" are directly interested in aiding the Baltimore and Pittsburgh by building the northern and western roads which both parties expect to use. The Directors of the Company, W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are also directors and large stockholders of that Company, said:

"We are constantly asked if our plans and arrangements are perfected for connections north and west of Pittsburgh. Favorable propositions are pressing us from many points, since satisfactory results, but negotiations are awaiting the action of your Legislature, now favorably exerted in this behalf. It would be useless to enumerate the many points, or the reasons, as to hinder our making just the connections desired, as the Baltimore and Ohio terminal advantages insure our being sought largely by Western lines desiring the nearest and best access to the seaboard.

"We have located a line from the Monongahela river to Pittsburgh, and that the delay was occasioned in by the President.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Distribution of the Shares of the Company—Necessity of Hurrying Up Matters.

A New York correspondent says: There have been some prominent out-of-town capitalists flitting to and fro in Wall street for some days past, and there have also been some mysterious consultations with the Rothschilds and other German bankers. These movements of financial magnates have attracted much attention, and created no little talk on the street. The people concerned, on the other hand, are on the alert, have evidently penetrated these conferences, and their talk has given the public an insight into the mysteries which have enveloped the movements of the aforesaid capitalists. In plain terms, the gossip of the street is that the Northern Pacific Railroad is about to be launched on the public. In order that the company may not forfeit its land grant from Congress, it is necessary that the line of road be constructed with vigor, as actual settlers are taking up the lands and the time allotted to the company is drawing to a close. It is necessary, therefore, to hurry up matters, and this explains the anxiety of the capitalists interested in the company. It is calculated that it will cost the five million dollars to build the first section of two

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY JANUARY 21, 1870.

It is reported that a coldness has arisen between the Pennsylvania Central and the Northern Central Railroad Companies, and that at the next election of Directors the former will "go" for the latter. The Northern Central is one of the pets of the Camerons, and it will come hard for them to part with it.

The Democrats in the Illinois Constitutional Convention have taken a position in favor of retaining the word "white" in the State Constitution, while the Republicans favor striking it out; but as both sides are committed to submitting the suffrage section separately to a vote of the people, the difference will amount to little or nothing. It is predicted that by this vote Illinois will be the first State in the Union to conform to the Fifteenth Amendment, uninfluenced by any pressure from Washington.

The *Chronicle* says "Washington is barren without the amusement feature that marks large cities, and which includes all varieties of dramatic art. To this point Washington is tending. Her folks are waking up to the fact that Washington is a great city, and they are demanding that she shall be recognized as such by Congress." Does the *Chronicle* mean to be understood that Congress is expected to supply the amusements of other "large cities?" Congress of itself, at times, at least, it would seem, ought to be considered sufficient without being called on to supply something extra.

The "organ," in its eagerness to assail those who refused to sustain the corrupt Treasury ring, shoots wide of the mark in charging nine of the thirteen with voting in favor of increasing the Governor's salary. They voted simply to take up the bill proposing the increase for consideration, which does not by any means imply that they are in favor of its adoption. Among those who voted to take it up for consideration were Messrs. Humphreys, Kerr, Millar, Taylor and Walton, of Allegheny, Mr. White being the only member from this county who voted in the negative. Will the "organ" say that the Allegheny delegation, which was elected on a retrenchment and reform platform, *voted for the bill?*

The Philadelphia papers are a good deal incensed towards Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, for his speech in the House insisting on the most rigid economy in appropriations. He is accused of hostility to the League Island purchase, because it cuts the New London off, and that this is the beginning and ending of his idea of economy. In this Philadelphia does not improve League Island's chances. That city, and everybody, should understand that the popular demand is, and till the taxes are materially reduced, will be, that the expenses of the Government shall be kept down to the lowest figure practicable—that there shall be no extraordinary appropriations. If we can get on without League Island let League Island remain the property of somebody beside the Government. Mr. Dawes has simply spoken as the people feel, and has their thanks for thus speaking. We repeat, that the prospect of League Island will not improve under the petulant criticism of the Philadelphia press.

Governor Haight, of California, has a way of construing political rights and the Federal Constitution very much like that in vogue in South Carolina prior to 1861. He sends a special message to the Legislature on the subject of the Fifteenth Amendment, in which he boldly takes the ground that "it is not in the power of Congress, in conjunction with three-fourths of the States, to take away from any State, without its consent, a right reserved at the "formation of the Constitution; in other "words, to deprive a State of a distinct "right originally reserved." This seems to be forcing the doctrine of States Rights to a point the most ultra of the southern school of politicians failed to reach. It means in plain words that when the Fifteenth Amendment becomes a part of the Constitution it will be in the power of any State to nullify it. Should California act on the Governor's theory, an issue will be promptly raised which will explode Governor Haight's doctrine as effectually as the civil war disposed of the secession principle. The second section of the Fifteenth Amendment provides that "the Congress shall "have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." We judge this presents an argument that the Governor's logic will hardly overcome.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, after administering a severe rebuke to a Republican leader in the New York Legislature, who had proposed a useless expenditure, well says:

> **The Fifteenth amendment is about as good as adopted—the stock and trade of the Republican party left—almost in a satisfactory condition, and the party a reduction of taxation. If the Republican leaders abandon them they have no platform left to stand upon. The 'fruity loft' dodge has had its day—the swindling question is the great issue of the subject of the country.**

This is a very plain way of putting an important truth. The party of the future must be the party of economy and retrenchment in the nation, State, county, city, ward and township. A brilliant war record will not cover useless expenditures of the public money, nor will extravagant professions of one's own loyalty, be accounted by the people a satisfactory explanation of corrupt legislation or increased taxes. A new race of statesmen will soon dawn upon the country and grow in popular favor. They will be men who will take hold of financial questions with the grip of honesty, and a determination to mercilessly expose all jobbery, no matter who is hurt by the exposure, or what party countenances or sanctions the jobbers. In this line, Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made a very fair start on Tuesday last, in the National House of Representatives.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

Frequent references have been lately made in the newspapers to a projected Yacht race across the Atlantic. And a few days ago, we believe, it was announced that the time and terms of the intended contest had been agreed upon. As, on the part of the English, the object of this proposed trial of sailing speed is to recover the cup won by the Yacht America in the memorable regatta at Cowes, on August 22, 1851, the race would seem to possess a national interest. Nearly all Americans will certainly watch for the details and the result with feelings of not a little anxiety, as matters in which each one is personally concerned, while on the other side of the water they will be regarded with an interest which the adjective intense will very faintly characterize. The concern felt by each Englishman will combine the patriotic anticipations raised by the prospect of a victory over the French in other days with the hopes attached to a horse about to run at Newmarket, on which he has bet a hundred thousand pounds. Nor will the anxiety be confined to any one class; it will be common to the Duke and his groom, to the highest lady and her waiting-woman.

Every one knows something of the pride the English take in their yachts. It is the bloom, the culmination of their devotion to the sea. It seems to them becoming to move gracefully and swiftly over the waves which they claim to rule. And for many years, centuries we might say, it has been a matter of rivalry among a numerous class of rich men to carry the construction of this sort of vessels to the utmost perfection. To secure greater accuracy of line in the keel and body, a more complete equilibrium of the sailing ratus, a more absolute obedi- the rudder, and especially su- have been objects of the most n the promotion of which en spared. Their also an ob- the coun- ther li- a

s is abroad that the earnings of the ifornia are sent back to China, such thing. The Celestials, k a share of what they selling and invest- he tribe lost $30,- rancisco the

for a moment doubted that the English Yachts were the fastest in the world. In whatever else Britons had been beaten, their supremacy in this respect was, they supposed, unquestionable, beyond the reach of rivalry. On the day mentioned there was to be a match round the Isle of Wight for a cup worth £100, open to all nations. Multitudinous little vessels with various names, Dragon Flies, Water-swallows, Water Witches, Sylphs, Sea Gulls, &c., &c., were lying or balancing on the sea at the starting place, all elegant and highly finished in their appointments, ready, like Knights of old, to contend for the prize, when somewhat off at one side of the line an unlooked for, unknown champion was seen, evidently prepared to take part in the race. This was a plain, by no means beautiful ship. It was "sea-washed," as if just arrived from a stormy voyage. It had a low dark deck and high strong spars and sailyards, reminding one spectator at least of a Barbary Xebec. When the signal for the start had been given by the discharge of a single cannon, and the English vessels had at once spread all their canvas, the stranger leisurely shook first one and then another of its great sails from the yards, turned over on its side and glided away through the water and past the other yachts with a velocity which steadily increased. It was at the head of them all before its canvas was all exposed—and when "the last rag," as the sailors say, was flung out, it literally sailed away from its contestants. It won the race by eight nautical miles, sailing round the island and then returning to meet its rivals. As the unknown came fully into view on this return it raised the star spangled banner. A German gentleman who was present says that this caused unspeakable disgust to the British beholders of the display, and one can easily believe him. But their admiration was as indescribable as their disgust, and every yachtman with money was eager to purchase the wonderful sailer. The two highest offers came from Lord somebody and from Robert Stephenson, the great Engineer. The latter was intensely interested in the exploit, and particularly in the secret of the astonishing sailing power by which it had been performed. For years he had paid much attention to ship building and owned one of the fastest yachts in England, which had been built on a model devised by himself.

It is sometimes stated that the victory of the America was "due to her superior construction on the wave principle." The German to whom we have already alluded was M. M. Von Weber, the engineer, who a few days after the Regatta was invited by Robert Stephenson to dine at his house in London, where he became acquainted with the American builder of the victorious vessel, whom he calls Stevenson. The following abridged translation of his report of some of their after-dinner conversation will be read with interest. It contains the American's explanation of the triumph.

Mr. Robert Stephenson said: "If I had been so fortunate as to see it, I would have had the ship to pieces and studied its lines and proportions. To whatever the American success would have been a pity, for you would have found nothing new. It can hardly answer to raise a duty permitting such high offers of money for the vessel, as the property of its sailing power is so simple!" He made a pause; no one dared to ask for such information, but every one felt the same curious expense, which was only relieved, as he quietly proceeded, "The body of the vessel, as you see, is formed than that of mine, and under certain circumstances would run better before the wind; but he abundant, very elegant, very becoming, yet unnecessary. On this you have defined the sails spills the wind and weakens its pressure upon the canvas. The sails are too large, and also interfere with the wind. Tuer, you almost always have a dry deck, while my vessel, on the contrary, if the wind lies half under water. How we were washed fore and aft, you can see on the two last.

"The chief thing, however, consists in the material and cut of the sails. This is properly my secret. Ordinary, dry canvas is a mere sieve, which lets much of the wind through it. I have given mine such a yarn as rather beautiful than useful. Strong cotton, fine-spun, and then wet stiff as a board. Sewn with tightly attached sheets and braces—that is the right kind of sail. Of course the sailors do not like it with them you can sail within an hair's breadth of the wind."

In spite of this simple explanation, Mr. Stephenson still offered the big price he had before offered for the ship, and he got it. Having made two or three voyages in it, and found that its builder's report of its taking in water in heavy weather had not been in the least exaggerated, he sold it and returned to the yacht which he had formerly used. This little vessel will live as long in the history of science as the America in the history of naval architecture. In it the astronomer Piazzi Smythe made his well known voyage to Teneriff, Mr. Stephenson having lent the yacht with its crew to the man of science for six months.

A movement for "A Citizens' Association" is on foot in Philadelphia, by property holders principally. The *Inquirer*, in noticing the fact, draws the following gloomy picture of affairs in that city:

> "It is scarcely worth while to mince matters in speaking of our condition. From the highest city official to the lowest, peculation is the only prevailing idea, and as to parties, one is just about as honest as the other. The interests of each and every citizen, in the gift of the people is bound to make his choice pay for what can be squeezed or can be shaken out of the people. We are taxed here, there and everywhere, and all in the name of some other taxation grows like a mushroom. Even heavy taxation might be borne, if honestly and even fairly levied, if by it the trade, commerce and importance of Philadelphia were increased. Nothing of the kind is the case, taxation is levied for nothing that will benefit the city. Our harbor has made no material progress or more prosperous. From first to last the onerous taxes now levied to the destruction of the material interests of this city, are wholly and solely paid by our patient citizens to enrich a horde of hungry communists known as politicians."

Without many material changes the picture would fit Pittsburgh as well. The fact is seen on every hand of a constant effort to make the burdens of life lighter, which never cured and is not permitted by law. It is next to impossible to retrench—certainly little progress can be made without encountering the opposition of rings of contractors having their "sympathizers" among officers whose duty it is to protect the public. With our county officers paid proper salaries and the fees returned to the Treasury, not less that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars would be saved, and the burthen of taxation lifted to that extent. Nevertheless, can we expect our delegation at Harrisburg to favor such a reform? For Philadelphia it is proposed; but when the bill comes up, is there a man of our delegation who will move to make it applicable to Allegheny county, or if that is not practicable, is there one among the eight who will bring forward a bill to effect the purpose? The principle might be applied to the tax-office also, whereby thousands of dollars would be annually saved. Who of the Allegheny delegation will take security for the future by serving his constituents to the extent of bringing in a bill for reducing taxation in this way?

Twenty years ago men credited with sagacity and even statesmanship affirmed that California was the best place in the world to go to, for the country would not support even a limited population. It was predicted that the time would even come when enough would not be exported to keep even such a population from starving. A few facts tend to dwarf one's ideas of human penetration. With a population of say 600,000 souls, she has attained a foremost place among the States, and this is quite as much due to her industrial and agricultural developments as to her gold and other mineral yield. Her gold production for the past year did not exceed from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000; the value of her agricultural exports for 1868 is set down at over $16,000,000, and her total produce in this direction at $36,000,000. The value of her manufactures was calculated in 1869 at $43,000,000, and that of 1870 may be probably fifty per cent. greater at the very least.

Judge Blatchford, of New York, in the United States District Court, has made a decision that ought in future to simplify the operations of the revenue officials and make it difficult for whisky manufacturers to evade the law. Every maker is himself required to keep a book and enter up the quantity required by the law for facilitating the imposition of the tax. He cannot delegate this power. He cannot give the duty over to a bookeeper and then hide himself behind the bookeeper's "errors" in a case of emergency. He must make the entries with his own hand, and thus become personally and directly responsible for falsification.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio, after less than a year's service as Minister to Portugal, has returned home, resigning his commission. He says he is tired of the banishment which the office imposes, and that as his health was not benefited, he had no inducement to remain. A formidable candidate for the succession has been already presented in the person of Will Cumback, of Indiana, who is supported by both Indiana Senators and others influential with the President. The President has given friends to understand that he will appoint Cumback.

The interest excited by the recent discussion of the Richardson-McFarland case has induced somebody to collate and publish the Indiana laws on the subject of divorce. They make one year's *bona fide* residence in the State an essential preliminary to the granting of a divorce. Divorces are granted for the usual causes, and "for any other cause for which the Court may deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." This ought surely to cover all reasonable demands of those who are "hitched, but not mated."

There is another social excitement in Washington in diplomatic circles. Don Emiliano Lopez went to one of Secretary Fish's receptions, it seems, in company with General McMahon, our late Minister to Paraguay, and his wife. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, or rather his accomplished lady, has entered a protest. It is understood that Senor Garcia, through his lady, has complained to Secretary Fish that Lopez's presence was an insult to a recognized Minister of the Argentine confederation. What Mr. Fish answered to this is not known, but the fact of such a complaint having been made has occasioned a regular sensation in social circles. The ladies are talking about the matter very energetically, discussing both sides of the question with an animation that only female gossips can develop.

The story of the Fort Edward milliner millionaire has been spoiled. The story was related with nice particularity, the name and residence of the young lady given, and the payment of the first instalment of the bequest was said to have been made through the hands of the British Consul at New York. That gentleman, however, says that he has not paid over any five millions or any other sum to "'ss Gray, or any other young woman, of Fort 'rd, Canada, or any other place. Further- has no knowledge of any such pre- quest in England or elsewhere.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A great storm swept over the city of Limerick, Ireland, on December 30. When the storm was at its highest, a house in John street, built over 150 years ago, fell in, burying the inmates, supposed to be sixteen persons, in the ruins. Five were got out alive, but in a sad state, and five others were taken out dead and dreadfully mangled.

The English planters at Singapore have for years offered a bounty for the killing of tigers. But with the decrease of those animals, the wild hogs have grown so numerous as to destroy the crops, and now they are protecting the tigers.

We learn from the Gloucester *Advertiser* that the year just closed has proved quite a disastrous one to the fishing fleet of that port, the losses of life and property greatly exceeding those of last season. Sixty-seven lives have been lost, against forty last year. Sixteen vessels have been totally lost, and twenty-three have met with disaster.

Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, writes in favor of the scheme for taking observations of the approach of great storms. He says such storms usually come from the southwest to the northeast, and can be easily traced. He recommends the appointment of a competent meterologist to superintend the matter, and believes that the increased security to commerce will more than compensate for the expense.

Gen. Lorenzo Thomas is now closing his report on national cemeteries as they stood in 1869, many of them which were then incomplete having been finished. It was the General's wish to complete his report after the cemeteries were in all respects complete, but the act of Congress retiring officers of every rank, bids their being placed on duty, so that the country will be deprived of a most interesting document, except in imperfect form.

A Richmond dispatch of the 18th says: The principal matter that passed between Ould and Nali was, numbering about three hundred, who declared themselves on a strike last Friday, show no disposition to yield. The agent of the company insists that there has always been an understanding with the hands, that their wages were to be regulated by the pay to the operative in the nail factories in Pennsylvania. The price of puddling was, in accordance with a two weeks' notice, reduced from $7 to $6 on last Wednesday.

The Faculty of the University of Edinburgh has completed the arrangements for enabling females to stu dy medicine. Separate classes for males and females have been formed, and five women have already presented themselves for examination for matriculation. A female medical society, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been established in London, with the objects of providing educated women with proper facilities for learning the necessary branches of medicine and of promoting the employment of female physicians for the treatment of the diseases of women and children.

Says a New York letter: The wonderful weather challenges general remark. At this writing the sun is shining out almost as warmly as in April or May, with no more evidences of winter than one usually sees at that season. Boats leave for Albany this evening, telegrams reporting the river unobstructed for fifteen hours of the day. The ferry boats annually the up-town promenades are thronged with beauty and fashion. In fact everything, for the moment, appears to be, thus early, on a spring footing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. Appleton & Co., of New York, publish *Petrolia: A brief History of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Region, its development, growth, resources, &c., from 1859 to 1869.* The author of the book are Andrew Cone and Walter R. Johns. It is one of the not numerous class of works which contain more than their title pages promise. Introductory to the chief subject of the volume, we have various interesting statements regarding petroleum in other parts of the world, its geological formation, the geology of the subject is not neglected, and satisfactory reports are presented of the different theories of the origin of the oil, while the history of its discovery, the various acts of Congress of the oil business, of the towns springing up among the wells, &c., &c., is ample and full. The method of refining, and, in general, the processes employed in the oil trade are described in short, it seems to be just such a book as was called for on the great subject to which it relates, it contains the most recent statistical illustrations, which add much to its value.

Among the many great questions at present agitating the public mind, there is not one of greater practical importance than the question of woman question. This phrase denotes a subject with many phases of nearly equal moment. As treated by the greater number who meddle with it the question is, how one is to be raised overthrow of the actual foundations of our social system is proposed, though some of these meddlers do not fully understand the object of their efforts. Indeed, it seems as if not a few of many who contend for woman suffrage never catch even a glimpse of the most disastrous and yet most certain consequences of the innovation for which they are so zealous. Carlo White has written and Lee & Shepard of Boston have published a little book with the title, *Love Permits us Only Once before the woman question.* Its argument is chiefly confined to an examination of what has been said in favor of female suffrage by Mr. Mill and others. No objection can be justly made to the tone, or temper of the book, the views opposed being treated with candor. It is well worth reading. The comparison of the characteristics of the sexes which the author throws a flood of light on the whole question.

Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths, by Lyman Abbott, is a very elegant volume, published by Hurd & Houghton, with numerous designs by Dore and others. The object of the book is sufficiently expressed in the title of the work. Foreshadowings of truth concealed; in the New Testament the Old stands revealed," is the somewhat clumsy rendering of a Latin couplet which we remember to have seen from the mid-shaft of a typology. Too much ingenuity has sometimes been exercised in finding illustrations of the statement. But it does not appear that any such charge can be made in the case of Dr. Abbott's work. Though intended, probably, in the first place for the young, it will be found interesting by the old. The pictures are beautiful.

S. Baring-Gould, M. A., is more or less favorably known as the author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," and some other works. D. Appleton & Co. have published a work by him, entitled "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief." From the preface we learn that the work is "an attempt, from the positive grounds, to determine the religious instincts of humanity." With this object in view the author purposes to examine critically the various religions best known to the world, and the volume before us is only "the first part" of a more extensive work. Its subjects are "Hindooism, and the religions of the Aryan race," in which the origin and early aspects of these religions are surveyed. *"The religious instincts," "The idea of immortality," "The names of God," "The origin of Polytheism," "Origin of mythology," "The origin of Monotheism,"* are the titles of a few of the chapters. The book abounds in eradition, much of it not of a commonplace kind, and though its statements sometimes lack precision and its facts are sometimes made to mean too much, we doubt not it will afford entertainment as well as instruction to all who take an interest in the general subject to which it relates.

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PERSONAL.

The formal reception by the English Minister to Prince Arthur will be given in Washington on Thursday, the 27th inst., at the new Masonic Temple, Mr. Thornton has engaged the entire second floor of the building, including the banqueting hall and parlors, for the purpose. The decorations will be put up under the direction of Mr. Thornton, and will be of the most elegant character. The Prince left Montreal yesterday for New York. The Prince visits Washington at the request of his mother, to pay his respects to President Grant.

Reverdy Johnson made his first appearance in the Senate last Wednesday since his return from his brief diplomatic career in England. The venerable ex-Senator was warmly greeted by Senators on both sides of the chamber. Even the ruffled Sumner forgot the perplexities of the Virginia question and his severe commentaries on Johnson to welcome the great constitutional lawyer.

Mrs. Grant gave a lunch on Tuesday to a number of ladies—Mrs. Secretary Cox, Mrs. Childs, wife of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Mrs. General Porter, Mrs. General Babcock, and Mrs. Boutwell. After the lunch these ladies assisted Mrs. Grant at her regular reception. Mrs. Grant was dressed in blue satin, with coral ornaments. The President came in for a while, accompanied by General Michler and General Babcan. The number of visitors was not unusually large. Among the distinguished guests present were: Mrs. Secretary Fish and her nieces, Mrs. Cadwalder, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. General Emory, Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of General Sherman, Mrs. Peyton, of Ohio. The army and navy were well represented.

We are glad to see the feeling that is displayed in Massachusetts at the prospect of the visit of Gen. Lee to attend the funeral of George Peabody. Gen. Lee was respectfully asked to be present on the occasion by the Committee of Invitation, and the trustees of the college over which he presides requested him to comply with the invitation. We hope that we shall see in the New England papers, we are sure that we shall see an honored participation in the ceremonies.—*N. Y. World, Wednesday.*

It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Hugh Ewing, Minister to the Hague, will not be removed by the President from that mission. Besides having a powerful influence in the person of Gen. Sherman, his brother-in-law, the history of his diplomatic career in that capacity is flatly contradicted. That he is a Democrat is also stoutly denied. Though he will not be removed by the President, his resignation, it is understood, will be accepted.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following with reference to the mother of Madame Parepa-Rosa and her family: "Last evening, as Madame Parepa-Rosa was preparing for the opera, she received intelligence of the death of her mother, in London. The news was wholly unexpected, for, although the deceased was an invalid, recent letters have reported her health to be as good as it had been for months. The deceased was a member of the celebrated Seguin family—a sister of Edmund Seguin, the famed baritone, so well remembered by old opera goers here—and was herself a singer of high repute. She appeared in opera in Italy and in many other parts of the Continent. Early in life she married Count Parepa, a Wallachian nobleman, and was known best by that name. Two sisters of the deceased have died within a few months, one of them quite recently. Edmund Seguin left New York, January 1, 1862, and his widow still resides in that city. She sang in Europe with her husband, and was Miss Lind before her marriage. Mr. E. Seguin, one of the baritones of the Parepa-Rosa Troupe, and Mr. W. Seguin, one of the treasurers of the company, are sons of Edmund Seguin and cousins of Madame Parepa-Rosa."

Prince Murat, about to be tried for exercising the royal privilege of slapping a magistrate's face, was recently asked at a dinner party why he appeared so seldom in the Bois. He replied, "my exchequer limits, for the present, the number of my stud to two horses, and his majesty forbids my appearing in the Bois out of four." "Then why doesn't his majesty make up the deficiency?" asked one of the guests. "Ah!" sighed the prince, "he has often reminded me that then he will have only his own which needs making up a good deal more than mine."

George Alfred Townsend describes Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, as a man who finds it hard not to look like a Presbyterian deacon temporarily teaching an academy.

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COLLEGE OF THE BARRENS.

Otherwise our State Agricultural College.

A Trip Thither—Observations by the Way—Smart Towns and Something About Them.

THE START.

A resident of the Smoky City is struck by the clean and neat appearance of the towns in the central and eastern parts of the State, which present a pleasing contrast to the dingy and gloomy aspect of this busy metropolis. The difference is mainly owing to the kind of fuel used there, both in dwellings and manufactories, a large amount of wood being consumed, and the coal being either anthracite or a harder quality of the bituminous than is obtained in this vicinity. It is quite a relief to one who is obliged to live in a crowded city, to be able to get into the country, even at this time of the year, though it is not the most pleasant season of the year to enjoy rural scenes. Business called me during the holidays to Centre county, and for the benefit of your readers, I wish to give my impressions of several places of interest there.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND FARAWAY.

In passing over the Alleghany mountains a region is traversed whose varied landscape is magnificent and sublime beyond description. Near Kittanning Point on the great Horseshoe bend grand views are presented of the enchanting mountain scenery, which affords such exquisite delight to the lover of the picturesque and beautiful. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and the recollection of these charming scenes in nature accompanies one through life, exerting an elevating and refining influence on the mind.

TYRONE AT EAGLE'S MOUTH.

After leaving Pittsburgh, I stopped at Tyrone for the night. This town, which is situated at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek in Blair county, is an outgrowth of the rail road. Eighteen years ago there were but three houses there, now it numbers a population of about two thousand. It has not increased in size very rapidly for the past few years, but it has a healthy, steady growth, and being the center of two branch railroads, it bids fair to become an important place. The borough limits extend a considerable distance beyond the built up portions of the town, and a large number of homes will be erected next summer. A railroad has been completed to Clearfield, and another, the Bald Eagle Valley Road, to Jack Haven; both being under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. The Clearfield road passes through a country rich in lumber and coal. I was informed that a thousand tons of bituminous coal are daily shipped each from the mines at Osceola, and Philippsburg, with the prospect of a still further increase, as new coal fields are being developed.

BELLEFONTE AND WHAT IS THERE.

Bellefonte, the county seat of Centre county, lies two miles from the direct route of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, but a track has been laid to that place from Milesburg, and all passenger trains run there. It has the distinction of being built among the hills, but notwithstanding its unfortunate location, it is a brisk, lively place, and will compare favorably with any town in the State. Eight years ago it is reported to have been a steady-going, dull little country village, but the railroad, and several destructive fires, aroused the slumbering energies of the people, and improvements commenced with an impetus which is not yet exhausted. A class of substantial brick houses have been erected by the wealthy citizens, such as are seldom seen in a town of its size. At present it has a population of over four thousand. It contains a good deal of wealth and intelligence, and has been the nursery of men who have risen to eminence in the world at large. "Ah!" sighed the prince, "he has often reminded me that then he will have only his own which needs making up a good deal more than mine."

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OUR GREAT RIVERS AND VALLEYS.

Their Population and Commerce—An Eloquent Passage.

Senator Pratt, of Indiana, in a speech on the bill relating to admiralty and marine jurisdiction, referred to our great rivers and valleys in the following eloquent manner:

The history of the world, he said, shows that most of the great commercial and manufacturing cities have been founded at the mouths and upon the banks of navigable rivers. There is no commerce so cheap as up

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 20, 1870.

There was little of interest developed in the local loan market. It is generally conceded that money continues to wear an easier tone, and borrowers are supplied at more reasonable rates. The banks are able to accommodate customers more liberally, and we hear frequent inquiries for good paper by private lenders at rates which show considerable concession under those ruling a fortnight ago.

—In local stocks little was done to-day. The bids that were made were below, in many cases, the ruling of the market. Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds were quieter, and few transactions in them. The quotation in this morning's COMMERCIAL of 86¼ was a typographical error. It should have been 96¼. Some large purchases of the water loan bonds at par were reported to us to-day.

—The decline in the gold premium caused a downward movement in government bonds and the general stock list in New York to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117½	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '62	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds '64	115	114¾	115
U. S. Bonds '65	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	113¾	114¼	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	111	111¼	111¼
10-40s	112	112⅜	112
Gold	123¼	123¼	123¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	123¼	123¼		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	118½	118¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¾	115¾		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¾	115¾		⅛
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114¼	114¼		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114¼	114¼		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	111¾	111¾		⅛
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112	112		⅛
U. S. Currency 6s	109	110		¼

—There was a material decline in the price of stocks throughout the list, with only a few exceptions. Wabash preferred advanced on the prospect of an advantageous running connection with Lake Shore.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 20, 1870.	10:00 A M	11:00 A M	1:45 P M	3:00 P M	4:00 P M
New York Central	102⅝	102¾	102½	102½	102½
Erie	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem					
Reading	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan Central		117¾	117¾	117¾	
Michigan Southern	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Illinois Central		138	138	138	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91½	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Northwestern	72	72	72	72	
do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Fort Wayne			97½	97½	97½
St. Paul, preferred			86½	86½	86½
Toledo and Wabash			47½	47½	47½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.			73	73	73
Fort Wayne	86¾		87½	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton			114	114	
Chicago and Alton, pref.			122	122	
Western Union Telegraph			33¾	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail			41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express			62	62¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express			49	49	
American M. U. Express			26	26	
United States Express			53	53	
Merchants Union Ex.					
Merch. U. Ex			25		

—The collection of the Federal Income Tax for 1869, He last year under the law. Commissioner Delano seems disposed to hurry up, to which end notice is given that the returns must be all in two months earlier than last year, and that the annual circulars will be ready for distribution in two weeks, and must be answered in February and March, instead of May and June. So far there is no income tax law for 1870, and may believe that the collections on stocks for January, 1870, are illegal.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, January 20, 1870.

We have no special remarks or interest to make. Trade in nearly all branches of business continues light. We quote as follows the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 9@9½ ₱ pds; at 7½c, and sodas at 4@4½c ₱ ₱.

APPLE BUTTER—Selling at 70@80c ₱ gallon as to quality.

APPLES—There is a fair demand for fair to choice apples, but prices remain unchanged. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25, and extra assorted at $3 00@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—Good tub butter is in moderate request at 30@35c for the best. Sales reported of 200 lbs very choice at 35c; and 200 lbs good roll at 30c ₱ ₱. Common grades are dull at 25@28c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Dull at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote S. C. hams at 20@20½c ₱ ₱; bacon shoulders at 14@14½c; S. C. shoulders at 16c; rib sides 16½@17c; clear sides 18c; lard in tierces, in lots of 1,000 lbs, 13c; lard in kegs 15c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 ₱ packages, 20@20½ ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

CHEESE—There is more doing in cheese, and the market is firmer but unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Dairy, at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limberger at 19½@20c, and Swelled at 20@20½c ₱ ₱.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₱ ₱ for pared.

CHESTNUTS—We quote at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—The receipts are fair, with but a moderate demand at 32@33c ₱ dozen for fresh.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light, and market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are light, and selling at $11 00@12 00 ₱ cwt, as to size and quality.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The receipts continue light and demand good for dressed chickens at 14@15c ₱ ₱, and for dressed turkeys at 18@20c ₱ ₱. Live chickens, by the coop, 60c ₱ pair.

HIDES—Sales at 5c ₱ ₱.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—There is a moderate inquiry for Clover seed at $8 25@8 50 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 75@4 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush.

LARD-OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 42@1 45, and No. 2 at 95c@$1 00.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are light, with a moderate demand. On the track, prime goods in blows command 90c, and from store, 55@60c ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95c@$1; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—Prices are unchanged, and market inactive. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and choice spring wheat flour, $5 25@5 50. Common and low grades are entirely nominal in price, say from $4 25@5 25 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 65@1 75 per bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull. Red winter wheat, although in light receipt, seems dull at $1 58@1 8 ₱ bushel. Choice white wheat might command $1 25 ₱ bush. No spring wheat offering. Corn is dull, although there is not much offering. On the track new ear corn commands 78@82c as to quality and dryness; although there is not much selling at the latter figure. Oats are coming in more freely and dull at 46@48c ₱ bushel on the track. Rye is dull and nominal, as there is no demand. Dealers pay from 80 to 90c ₱ bushel, as to quality. Barley is at present nearly unsalable.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 09; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 21, 1870.

The market feeling yesterday was strong, but the transactions were light. Operators still feel inclined to hold off, as prices for futures are too high to tempt speculators to buy, and not high enough to induce them to sell short. There must be a decided change one way or the other before any active trade can be expected. In crude there was nothing reported. We quote crude, S. O., January, nominally 15c; February 15c, and January to July, 15c; January, and January to July, B. O., nominally 15c.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, January, at.....37½c
1,000 bbls, January, at.....37½@38c
2,500 bbls, February, first half, at.....38½c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 20.—Crude in bulk higher and less offering; 17½c bid and 18c asked. Crude in shipping order quoted at 17½c; 1,500 bbls sold on private terms. Refined—standard white resisting better figures, with less demand; very little offering; sales 1,700 bbls, the month, at 31½c; 1,000 do do, 31½c; 500 do 32c, and 1,000 do for March, April and May, at 31½c.

OIL CITY, January 20.—Market about 41 70@4 80 on lower creek; 45 @45½ 15 here; quiet but steady.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 21.—Crude held firmly at 34c, with 34 25@4 25 bid.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market firm, active and more buyers than sellers at $4 80 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 30½c; crude 16½c. Market firm.

FRENCHTOWN CENTER, January 20.—Market firm and offering freely at $4 75; asking $5.

SHARON, PA., January 20.—Panicky at $4 25 @4 35 at wells; sellers are numerous.

NEW YORK, January 20, 12 M.—Quiet but firm and held higher.

NEW YORK, January 20, 2:15 P. M.—Quiet but firm at 123¼@123¾ for gold. Sales 325 bbls refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 20, 12 M.—Market firm, with a good demand. Sales of 10,000 bbls on upper creek at $4 70 last evening, which is freely held. There was a reported sale of 40 cars this morning at $4 80.

TARR FARM, January 20, 11:50 A. M.—Holding from $4 80@4 85; offering $4 75. The market is quiet but firm. No sales to-day yet.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 11:30 A. M.—Market inactive; prices steady and very firm; very little offering. January 30½@30¾; February 30½@ bid, 31c asked; February to March 31c; February to July 31½@31¾c. Crude 15½@16c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull; prices steady and firm; very little offering and buyers not pressing. January 30¾c; February 30½@31c; March 31c. Crude 15½@16c. Sales 500 bbls in January at 30¾c, and 2,000 bbls in January at 30½c.

OIL CITY, January 20, 11:25 A. M.—Market very firm but quiet. Sales on creek at 41 75, broad gauge; Oil City $5@5 05.

TIDIOUTE, January 20, 11:45 A. M.—Market very firm at $4 50, but no oil offering.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., January 20, 6:30 P. M.—The oil market has been firm and steady; holders are asking an advance, holding at $4 75@5 00, but buyers do not seem willing to pay these figures. No sales reported to-day. Market closed unchanged.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

R S Duncan	160	W Robinson	60
Keystone Oil Works	90	Pennock & Beesch	60
Lockhart & Co	160	W A Snethen	160
C D Angel	336	Pennock & Beesch	60
Total			1,566

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bros, 240 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 528 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
H. W. C Tweddle, 50 bbls lub to J R. Bartlett, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

H W C Tweddle, 186 bbls lub to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 20, 1870.

CATTLE—The run of cattle since our report of Monday last has been good. There were in the pens this morning some 85 car loads, with receipts continuing large for the two days. Hardly more than one-half of the above mentioned cars would be for sale, the balance shipping through. The market this week has been very slow, but not there were a considerable number of buyers in the yards to-day. It is expected that trade will be more brisk the balance of the week. The sales this week so far have been light. There is considerable difference between the views of buyers and sellers. Since Monday's report we have little change to note in prices. Good to extra steers of 1,200 to 1,500 lbs are quoted at $6 75@7 50@8 00; decent to fair steers of 1,100 to 1,200 at $6 50@6 90, and fair to good steers of 1,000 to 1,100 at $5 75@6 50. There are but few stock steers offering, and we quote qualities of 800 to 1,000 lbs at $4 75@5 50 ₱ cwt.

HOGS—The run of hogs this week has been light, considering the season of the year, and there is a little firmer feeling in the market, and prices show a shade better all round. Drovers up to this morning have been operating very moderately for sales. We quote prices this morning at $6 50@6 60 for Yorkers, and good Philadelphias at $9 @9@9 75 ₱ cwt, with an occasional sale of very extra at $10 00 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP—The pens have been well filled with sheep, and the market so far has been active, but we have no material change to note in prices since our report of Monday last. We quote sheep through from $4 50@5 00; fair to good $5 00@5 50; sheep at 6@6½ ₱ ₱; 80@ sheep at 6½@6¾ ₱ ₱. The yards to-day were very full.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 20, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying, and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Low and medium grades in good export demand; upper grades dull and nominal; sales of spring extras at $4 75@4 85.

WHEAT—Fairly active and ½@¾c higher; sales of No 1 at 98c, and No 2 at 78@79c, closing at 78½c; this afternoon sold at 79@79½c cash; 78½c seller February, for No 2.

CORN—Quiet, firm and ½@¾c higher, at 71½c for regular; new 59@59½c higher, closing firm at 71c for this afternoon market; rejected at 57@58c for No 2.

OATS—Less and steady at 40½@40¾c for No 2.

RYE—Nominal at 76c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at 82@83c for No 2.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000; market steady; sales at $6 30@6 50 for fair to prime; $6 60@6 70 for choice; $6 75@6 80 for extra.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000; market steady; sales at $4 50@5 00 for fair to good shipping; $5 10@5 25 for choice; $5 50@5 75 for extra.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1,400 bales at 30½c for middling uplands; receipts 4,981 bales; gulf and Texas nominally; sales of spring at 31@31½c.

WHEAT—Fairly active and ½@¾c higher; sales of No 1 at 98c, and No 2 at 78@79c, closing at 78½c; this afternoon sold at 79@79½c cash; 78½c seller February, for No 2.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120⅝.

NEW YORK, January 20—P. M.

RUMORS.

The *Express* revives the statement that the Rothschilds have proposed to take $40,000,000 of new United States 5 ₱ cent. bonds at par in gold, to run twenty-five years with a liberal sinking fund, and interest payable at London, Paris and Frankfort.

A report in Wall street says the North Pacific Railroad proposes to use twenty-five miles of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad from Duluth westward; thence run about 100 miles, crossing the Mississippi north of Crow river, emerging from the wilderness at Otter Tail Lake, and reaching the Red river of the North at Fort Abercrombie.

Owing to the renewal of reports of a new issue of Rock Island stock, the committee on securities of the Stock Exchange has been instructed to inquire into the matter.

The directors of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad yesterday authorized the issue of $5,000,000 new stock, which each holder of common stock has the privilege of taking ₱ ₱ paying 20 ₱ cent. in cash. Then will give the Company about $900,000 cash to expend on the road.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 ₱ cent. on call, chiefly at 6.

STERLING

Weaker at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Dull and heavy; opened at 121¾, touched 121¾, and closed at 120⅝. Clearances $13,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower but closed steady. Coupons '81 117⅝@117⅞; do '62 116¾@116⅞; do '64 114⅝@114⅞; do '65 114¼@ do new 114@114¼; do '67, 114¾@114⅝; do '68, 114¾ @114⅝; 10-40s, 112@112⅜; Pacifics, 110¼@110¾.

STATE BONDS

Strong. Missouris 87¾; old Tennessees 84; new, 47½; Virginias 64; new, 52; North Carolinas 33; new 25.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was very feverish and unsettled; business generally small, and the chief transactions in Rock Island, Wabash and Northwestern among the railroads. Adams Express declined 1 ₱ cent., on a report that the Erie profits had been adjusted, and a dividend will follow. Western Union declined ¾. Sales of 10,000 bbls on upper creek at $4 70 last evening, which is freely held. There was a reported sale of 40 cars this morning at $4 80.

TARR FARM, January 20, 11:50 A. M.—Holding from $4 80@4 85; offering $4 75. The market is quiet but firm. No sales to-day yet.

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WHEAT—Dull and 1@2c lower; sales 40,000 bush at $1 20@1 22 for No 3 spring; $1 23@1 28 for No 2 spring; $1 30@1 35 for red and amber western; $1 28 for amber State; $1 30 for No 2 Genesee; $1 40@1 45 for white Genesee; sales 5,000 bush two-rowed State at $1 06@1 07½; No 1 by mail in fair request; sales 6,000 bush at $1 07½@1 08; at $1 24. Receipts of corn 2 863 bush; corn scarce and 1@2c better; sales 64,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed western; $1 09@1 04 for old do in store and delivered; $1 09 for new and common at 82@82½c for new white; Receipts of oats 6,743 bush; oats a shade firmer; sales 7,000 bush at 54@56c for Canada; 57@58c for state; 58@59c for State, nice bull. Coffee active; sales 7,100 bags Rio at 19½@20c; 500 bags Laguayra at 20c; 500 bags Havana at 21c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet and firm at 30@40c for new crop. Flour quiet, 10@15c for crude, and 30@35c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 86@87c in casks. Tallow quiet, at 9½@9¾c. Pork steady; sales 250 bbls at $27 25@28 for new mess; $26 50@26 75 for prime mess; $25 50@25 75 for prime mess; $25 bbls new mess, seller March, at $27 75. Beef steady; sales 400 bbls at $10@11 for new; $13@14 for new mess; and $16@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet. Lard firmer at 16c@ for prime mess and 17@18c for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $21 @22 50 for new. Cut meats firmer; sales 500 pkgs, at 11½@12c for shoulders, and 14@15c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 265 boxes at 16@16½c for lumberland cut, and 15@15½c for long clear, also, last evening, 100 boxes Cincinnati long clear at 15½c; 100 boxes short clear cut, and 16c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs quiet at 11@12c for western. Butter quiet and steady; sales 1,000 tierces, 27 tubs 16½c for steam, and 18@27½c for kettle rendered; 1,000 tierces and 100 tubs at 27½c for choice. Cheese quiet and steady, at 17@18c for State. Whisky dull and lower at 92½@93c.

LATER—Flour closed quiet, without material change. Wheat closed dull and heavy; sales 60,000 bush at 1 20@1 22 for spring; $1 24@1 26½ for winter red and amber western; $1 28@1 30 for amber State; $1 30 for No 2 Genesee; $1 40@1 45 for white Genesee; sales 5,000 bush two-rowed State at $1 06@1 07½. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn—no material change; sales 64,000 bush at $1 24. Receipts of corn 2 863 bush; corn scarce and 1@2c better; sales 64,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed western; $1 09@1 04 for old do in store and delivered; $1 09 for new and common at 82@82½c for new white; Receipts of oats 6,743 bush; oats a shade firmer; sales 7,000 bush at 54@56c for Canada; 57@58c for State, nice bull. Coffee active; sales 7,100 bags Rio at 19½@20c; 500 bags Laguayra at 20c; 500 bags Havana at 21c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet and firm at 30@40c for new crop. Flour quiet, 10@15c for crude, and 30@35c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 86@87c in casks. Tallow quiet, at 9½@9¾c. Pork steady; sales 250 bbls at $27 25@28 for new mess; $26 50@26 75 for prime mess; $25 50@25 75 for prime mess; $25 bbls new mess, seller March, at $27 75. Beef steady; sales 400 bbls at $10@11 for new; $13@14 for new mess; and $16@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet. Lard firmer at 16c@ for prime mess and 17@18c for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $21 @22 50 for new. Cut meats firmer; sales 500 pkgs, at 11½@12c for shoulders, and 14@15c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 265 boxes at 16@16½c for lumberland cut, and 15@15½c for long clear, also, last evening, 100 boxes Cincinnati long clear at 15½c; 100 boxes short clear cut, and 16c for short ribbed. Dressed hogs quiet at 11@12c for western. Butter quiet and steady; sales 1,000 tierces, 27 tubs 16½c for steam, and 18@27½c for kettle rendered; 1,000 tierces and 100 tubs at 27½c for choice. Cheese quiet and steady, at 17@18c for State. Whisky dull and lower at 92½@93c.

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Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J Peath, 1 car lumber; B Schmidt, 1 do do; Boleman & Baglady, 1 car tire brick; Smith & F, 10 bbls machine; E Edmundson, 2 bales carpets; J D Drake, 1 sack flour, 4 do do meal; P Duff & Son, 11 kegs, 1 bdl. lard, 2 bbls pickles, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do soap, 2 do butter, 1 tcs poultry; Knapp Forr Pit Foundry, 3 iron screws; Hamilton & Bakes, 1 do do; J D Drake, 1 sack flour, 4 do do meal; P Duff & Son, 11 kegs, 1 bdl. lard, 2 bbls pickles, 1 do lard, 1 do tallow, 1 do soap, 2 do butter, 1 tcs poultry; Knapp Forr Pit Foundry, 3 iron screws; Hamilton & Bakes, 1 do do; W H Kirkpatrick, 103 bbls molasses, 11 bbls oil, 11 bbls lubricating oil; Wm Bell, 3 do do; Wm Beatty; Keppler & co, 25 kegs nails; Heid & M, 2 bbls apples, 3 do do do; Wm Bell, 3 do do; Wm Beatty; Keppler & co, 6 do apples, 29 do beans; Reisick & Bro, 49 pkgs castings; Hall & Co, 1 pkg do; Wm Bell, 3 do do; Wm Mitchell, 20 bags meal; T C Jenkins & Bro, 7 bbls flour, 2 bbls G B, 60 sacks feed; Sharpe & Co, 5 bbls flour, 5 do S White & co, 10 do do; B L Fahnestock & co, 15 do do; Henderson & co, 10 do do; Selsers & Co, 5 do do; McCarran & Mck, 15 do do; A Torrence, 9 do do; A L Goehring & Co, 25 bbls do; Hugh Kirkpatrick & Co, 7 bbls apples, 2 do do nails; stricker & M, 17 sks C meal; Hamilton & Bakes, 1 do do; Wm Bell, 3 do do; C H Bell, sugar; Seghner & V, 35 bbls molasses.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Schmidt & Bro, 1 pkg mdse; H Fulton, 3 do do; Hall carriage; Park & O, 2 hrs brushes, 2 dog riddles; Jno Dunn, 3 bdles, 2 pkgs, 2 hrs mdse; Wm Bell, 2 hrs mdse; 2 bbls dried peaches; Jas Conner, 10 bbl bbls meridge; McKnight & Co, 1 pkg dry goods; Jno Bradley, 1 bdl do do; J Means, 2 do do; Littell & M, 25 bbls high wine; Wood & Co, 1 pkg mdse; Jno Bradley, 1 bdl do do; 2 plates steel, 32 pcs cit do; H Jones, 1 bbl whisky; H Mcwe plates Arbuckle, 1 do do; Wm Bell, 3 do do; Wm Pippet, 10 bbls d apples; Gilmore & S, 7 bags bags; 2 bbls assorted; T Schlosser, 1 do do; H Parker, 1 tcs do mdse; 1 do do; 1 do do; 1 do do

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their papers, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at the store, Bro.'s new depot, near Harrington's dwelling, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

THE atmosphere was hazy yesterday afternoon, but the weather was inclined to be warm.

TWO CASES.—Mayor Callow had two cases of drunkenness before the morning session. They were disposed of in the usual way.

LOST CAPE.—A fine sable cape was lost last evening, and the finder will be rewarded by serving it at 15 Fourth avenue. See advertisement on first page.

SPLENDID PIANO FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.—Call to-day and see it, at No. 70 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Must be seen to be appreciated.

FINED.—Kate Welsh, who was arrested last night on Virgin alley for disorderly conduct, and particulars of which we gave in yesterday's issue, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and was fined ten dollars and costs, which she paid.

GRAND ASSEMBLY PROMENADE.—St. Cecilia's Silver Cornet Band will give a grand assembly promenade at Lafayette Hall this evening. The grand march will take place at 9 o'clock P. M. The gentlemanly managers in charge have in hand understand well their duties, and we doubt not that the promenade will be a most pleasant affair.

ABSENCE OF THE CORONER.—A note was left at the office of Alderman Donaldson, yesterday afternoon, that Coroner Clawson was called home on account of sickness in his family, and would not be in the city for a few days, and requested him to attend to the duties of the office during his absence. All notices, therefore, should now be left at the office of Alderman Donaldson, so that they may receive prompt attention.

COMMITTED.—James Townley, a negro, was before Mayor Brush yesterday morning for larceny. He had been detected by Lieutenant Goodwin in the act of stealing a lot of clothes in a back yard of the premises, at the corner of Grant street and First avenue. Mayor Brush fined him ten dollars for disorderly conduct, and in default he was committed twenty-one days. There was no information made for the larceny.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday morning a child about seven years of age, residing on Webster avenue, was run over by a milk cart on Washington street, and sustained the fracture of his right leg. The driver was coming down the thoroughfare at slow speed, and the child in attempting to cross the street was knocked down, and being unobserved, was run over as stated. No blame whatever could be laid to the driver, and none was more willing to render assistance after the occurrence. The limb of the child was set by Dr. Lange.

COURT INTERPRETER APPOINTED.—August Ammen, Esq., Justice of the Peace of East Birmingham borough, and a gentleman well and favorably known to the community, has been appointed interpreter of the German and French languages for the Courts of Allegheny county, by the Governor. The State Department has issued the commission and Mr. Ammen will assume the discharge of his duties the next term of Court. He formerly held the position for four years, and for four years after Philip Hoerr, a wounded soldier, since appointed postmaster at Birmingham, of the State Department very properly gave the office back to Mr. Ammon.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY.—The birthday of Robert Burns will be celebrated on the evening of Tuesday, January 25th, at Masonic Hall, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. There will be no supper on this occasion. The Committee of Arrangements desire to announce that no other names of many to whom they would extend invitations will be overlooked, all who desire to be present will apply for tickets to any of the undersigned, viz: John Brown, Jr., Jas. Lockhart, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Temple, Wm. Kirk, Wm. Fisher, Robert Pitcairn, Wm. Miller, Hugh McDonald, A. Leggate, Wm. Walker.

CLERK PATTERSON is preparing an interesting report of the business at the Mayor's office during the fiscal year ending February 1, 1870, which will be embodied in the annual report of the City Controller. The receipts during the year for fines, &c., will reach the handsome sum of $3,000, while the fines of the Police Court have been paid about $2,100 from fines for illegal liquor selling, and an excess of $7,000 over any other year paid into the city treasury from vehicle license through the exertions of the Mayor and his police. This will be a fine showing ever made at the Mayor's office before. Mr. Patterson is deserving of considerable praise for his efficiency and ability.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient name of writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Carson, John, Philadelphia, Pa. 1c
Calhoun, J. Ross, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c
Hay, Robert, Allegheny, Pa. 3c
Hay, Alex. M., Indianola, Iowa. 3c
McNeal, Mrs. Mary J., Crowleyville, N. J. 3c
Young, Mrs. Isabella, Summittville, Md. 3c

The Thompson Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock a hearing took place before Mayor Brush, in the case of J. D. Thompson against John Bane and Daniel Stewart; charge, larceny. The witnesses, the colored men and woman who detected the thieves leaving Mr. Thompson's yard, were positive in their identity of Bane—that is they observed him acting in a suspicious manner about Mr. Thompson's gate. They also saw a man jump over the fence of Mr. T.'s yard, but were unable to say whether Stewart was that man or not. Besides, Stewart called witnesses to prove that he was at home about the time the robbery is alleged to have been committed, and the Mayor, under the circumstances, discharged him and held Bane to answer. Bail was not forthcoming, and he was committed to jail. John Coyle, Esq., was Stewart's counsel.

Unmotherly.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, an unknown lady having an infant about two weeks old, visited the house of Mrs. Shaffer, at No. 31 Craig street, First ward, Allegheny. She remained about half an hour, conversing on the various topics of the day, when she requested Mrs. Shaffer's permission to leave the child a few moments, as she wished to make some purchases in a store near by. Mrs. Shaffer, not suspecting that anything was wrong, cheerfully complied with the request. The lady then made her departure, but the few moments passed by, then a few hours, and the lady did not return as she promised. Suspecting that something was wrong, she appeared at the Mayor's office, and gave the facts as above stated. She will keep the child a few days, and if the owner does not return by that time, it will likely be handed over to the Directors of the Poor.

Sudden Death.

An old lady named Jane Montear died suddenly on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. John Heinz, No. 46 Esplanade street, Third ward, Allegheny. She had been an invalid a number of years past, and was only able to perform the lighter work about the house. On Wednesday she was as well as usual until the afternoon, when she began to complain of being unwell. She ate a hearty supper, however, and then retired. Mr. Heinz and lady having occasion to leave the house a short time, Mrs. Bean went to Miss Montear's room to notify her that she would not be away long, when she discovered that life was extinct. Coroner Clawson was notified, but not being in the city on account of sickness in his family, Alderman Donaldson took charge of the case yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned a verdict that death resulted from natural causes.

Sudden Death at Shaner's Station.

A sudden death under peculiar circumstances, occurred at Shaner's Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Wednesday, of last evening. It seems that Samuel Forgraves, a Scotchman, employed as miner at the coal works of Thomas Moore & Co., had not been working on Wednesday, and in the afternoon called at the store of Mr. Zimmerman in apparently good health. About half past five o'clock he started towards the river, and seizing a board lying near the water's edge, started with it on his shoulder to go to his home. A short distance from the house he was noticed to fall on his knees, and friends, on hurrying to him, discovered that he was dying. He never spoke a word, expiring soon after he was noticed to fall. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. Deceased was about thirty-eight years of age, had been in the country about five months, and leaves a widow and three small children. An inquest was held, we presume.

Supposed Larceny.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Lieut. Gordon and officer Garrison arrested Jas. M. Starr on suspicion of having stolen an elegant buffalo robe. The officer's attention was first directed to Starr by hearing that he was offering to sell the robe for five dollars. They traced him to John Kellar's saloon, on Water street, and finding him, accused him of having stolen the robe. He denied it, both officer Garrison, who went upstairs, found the article secreted in a cupboard. Starr then acknowledged that he had been offering to sell it, but stated that an unknown man had given it to him, with instructions to sell it for five dollars. He was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, where he now is awaiting a hearing. Starr has been convicted of larceny once before, and finished a sentence for that offence in the work house on the 27th of December, 1869. He will likely be returned to his former haunt. The stolen robe is at the Mayor's office awaiting identification. It is a very costly one, and probably belongs to the firm of Graff, Byers & Co., who lost one not long since.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending January 18, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 98,875—Medical compound; Peter and Price Mays, Clearfield.
No. 98,877—Horse hay fork; Luman Rogers, Cattaraugus.
No. 98,890—Apparatus for rolling metal; John I. Williams, Millvale.
No. 98,902—Sewing machine; Squire Ainsworth, Pittsburgh.
No. 98,915—Caster for furniture; Leopold Bertsche, Allegheny.
No. 99,091—Water wheel; John Rogers, Rogersville.
No. 99,031—Stove grate; Marshall D. Wellman, Allegheny.
No. 99,052—Wagon; James S. Wilson, Allegheny; assignor to Phelps, Parke & Co., Pittsburgh.
No. 99,544—Set-off mechanism for looms; Daniel Long and John Preston, Fairview.
Re-issue, No. 3,362, of Patent 83,536, dated October 26, 1868; balance slide valve; William M. Stevenson, New Castle.

SUICIDE.

A Woman Cuts Her Throat with a Razor While Laboring Under a Fit of Temporary Insanity Superinduced by Lung Fever—Particulars.

We are called upon this morning to record a most distressing case of suicide which occurred in our city yesterday morning, the victim being a woman named Mrs. Mahlin, wife of Mr. Allen Mahlin, employed as freight conductor on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. It seems, from what we can learn of the lamentable affair, that Mr. Mahlin and his wife, with three small children, the eldest of which is not more than four years of age, came to board at No. 139 Grant street some six weeks ago, and the family were blessed with all the comforts of life until within two weeks since, when Mrs. Mahlin was taken sick. The family physician, Dr. T. J. Gallagher, was sent for in the latter case, and on examination, stated that from the symptoms, Mrs. Mahlin was suffering from an attack of lung fever. At times she was considerably improved and hopes were entertained for her speedy recovery, but in the beginning of this week she began to grow worse, and on Thursday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, she to all appearances being asleep, Mr. Mahlin left the bedchamber for the purpose of getting his breakfast. In the room with his wife he left a little girl, step-daughter of the landlady, to watch her, and believing that nothing unusual would occur, gave himself no uneasiness.

But to return to the suicide. Mr. Mahlin had no sooner left the bed chamber that the sick woman sent the little girl from the room with instructions to inform the landlady something about the washing. The little girl apprehending no danger, did her bidding, and although she was out of the room but a moment or so, a terrible sight met her gaze when she returned. The door leading to the room, which she had closed when she left it, was now standing partly open, and peeping in she saw Mrs. Mahlin lying on the bed with upturned eyes, hands raised, and blood bespattered all over her garments and the bed clothes. She screamed loudly, and the landlady and Mr. Mahlin soon came to the room. The landlady immediately went up to the second story, and believing that the unfortunate woman had a hemorrhage, attempted to wipe the blood from her neck, when to her horror she discovered a frightful gash on the throat, extending from ear to ear. Her eyes were still upturned and glassy, and the bed clothes and almost the entire room bathed with blood. On the top of a bureau standing in the room was found a razor belonging to Mr. Mahlin, the blade being covered with blood. Messengers were immediately dispatched for Drs. T. J. Gallaher and W. H. McKelvey and both responded promptly. An examination was immediately made when it was found that while the wound was a dangerous one, neither the carotid artery nor the jugular vein had been injured. The wound, as already stated, extended from ear to ear, and the appearances indicated that the unfortunate woman had made two or three cuts. The cut, however, was made under the chin, so that injury would have been almost instantaneously fatal. The physicians rendered all the assistance in their power, but fears were entertained from the first that she could not survive. She sank rapidly during the afternoon, and at half-past seven o'clock closed her eyes in death, but a few minutes before the bell tolled six o'clock—just one hour from its flight, and place of her beyond any further pain.

It is supposed that the deed was committed the dark while standing in front of the mirror in the room, as it was stained with blood, and a wash bowl which stood on the bureau was also covered and contained a considerable quantity of blood. She must have left the bed as soon as the little girl referred to departed from the room, as only a short interval elapsed until she returned and discovered the sad calamity.

The deceased was between twenty-six and twenty-seven years of age, and as above stated, leaves three small children. She had been in poor health for about five or six years, and lived in apparent happiness with her husband and family. The only cause that can be assigned for the commission of the self-murder is that she was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, superinduced by her illness. This is no doubt the opinion of those persons who are acquainted with her say that during her sickness she delirious at intervals, as if her mind was partially disturbed. It is stated that she told one of the attending physicians that she intended to commit suicide on Wednesday night, but failed to get an opportunity to carry out her designs. The mother of the deceased lady was telegraphed to at her residence, Altoona, Pa., and she was expected to arrive at 5 o'clock last evening. Alderman Donaldson, in the absence of Coroner Clawson, will hold an inquest to-day.

DEATH OF PHILIP BANION.

Poison Found in the House—One of His Daughters Charged with Murder—She is Arrested.

The facts connected with the sudden death of Philip Banion, tipple boss at Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s coal works, at Brinton Station, Versailles township, on Thursday morning last, were fully reported in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago. The symptoms were those of poison, and there were other circumstances tending to cast suspicion upon one of the daughters of the deceased. The Coroner's jury, after examining a few witnesses, gave the stomach to a chemist for analysis, and adjourned until some time in February. Various rumors have been rife in the neighborhood, but until yesterday nothing definite enough was discovered upon which to base an information.

Yesterday a letter was received by the Coroner, signed by two members of the jury informing him that a new circumstance had come to light. The letter states that Banion's youngest child, a little girl named Lizzie is living with some neighboring family, and had told another little girl at the house that when her father came home sick, her sister Margaret, the eldest daughter, asked him if he was sick. He said yes, he was sick and was going to die. Thereupon as Lizzie stated, Margaret went to a closet, took out a glass tumbler containing what seemed to be white powder, and took it upstairs and put it. The latter goes on to state that search was made in the place where the tumbler was hid, but the tumbler was hidden, and there a glass was found with a white sediment in it. The jury then took possession of the tumbler and wrote to the Coroner. In consideration of this and other circumstances, Coroner Clawson, on information received, made information before Mayor Brush, charging Margaret Banion with murder. A warrant was issued, and officer Cuppies visited Brinton station and arrested the accused, bringing her to the city at out five o'clock last evening. She was immediately placed in a cell in the lock-up, and under instructions of the Mayor, no one is allowed to communicate with her.

She is very young looking in appearance, is quite lively and says she is fourteen years of age. When Captain Graham first visited her with supper last evening, she refused to eat anything, saying that she had no appetit for food. The Captain told her that it would be necessary to keep her under surveillance for a while and hence she had better partake of the food proffered. She then ate her supper and after finishing it fell to reading a newspaper. She was engaged reading when the jailer another visited the lock-up last night but immediately looked up, spoke to the jailer, told her the circumstances, then came to see her, and appeared in the very best of spirits. She said a great deal of the matters contained in the newspapers about the affair were untrue, and remarked that the report that she had left the bed was not so. She will be held in custody until a full investigation of the matter can be had. The feeling in the neighborhood of the murder is said to be very intense, and lynching of accused Hospital but the suppressed stated by him.

Mr. Harper remarked that the subject, as presented in the proposed act, was new to him, and he was not prepared to give any decided opinion in regard to it. He thought it proper that the Committee on the Twelfth Ward Hospital should take the bill into consideration, and submit their conclusions to a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Diximent Hospital. It might be proper, also, to lay the subject before the contributors, and eventually submit the result of these deliberations to a public meeting of the citizens of the county. Some nice legal questions would arise, such as those growing out of important trusts. The Brewer fund, for instance—set apart for supplying coal for distribution among the poor—might be more appropriately managed by the General Hospital than by the Hospital for the Insane; but, as he had already remarked, the whole subject was new, and he was not prepared, from a mere hearing of the act, hurriedly read, to do more than suggest its very obvious considerations.

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Mr. Davis raised the question as to the privilege of applicants or patients to employ such physicians as they desired, &c. Some of the Hospitals prohibited allopathy, while others admitted it, and many other systems, and thus patients were subjected to most unjust and unnecessary restrictions. He thought this was all wrong, and that patients ought to have the privilege of employing physicians of their choice, whether allopathy, homœopathy or eclectic.

As the subject was regarded as not properly before the meeting, no definite action was attempted.

The meeting the adjourned.

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Organization of Council Committees.

The Street Committee organized on Wednesday, by electing Dr. A. G. McCandless, Chairman, and Mr. W. E. Roe, Clerk.

The Water Committee organized on the evening of the same day by electing Mr. Henry Lloyd, Chairman, and Mr. A. J. Murray, Clerk.

The Finance Committee will organize on Monday, at three o'clock. Mr. Wm. Phillips will be re-elected Chairman.

The Printing Committee will meet for organization on Tuesday

THE TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

Important Meeting—Steps Towards Converting the Buildings into a General Hospital.

A meeting of representatives from the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the Allegheny County Home, the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, and the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of ascertaining what action the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital would be likely to take towards making the Twelfth (old Ninth) Ward Hospital more available as a General Hospital, and also with the view of securing the addition of a "Lying-in Department."

There were present, representing the Twelfth Ward Hospital, General James K. Moorhead, John Harper, Alex. Speer, Colonel James M. Cooper, R. C. Loomis, Hon. F. H. Collier, and Wm. A. Herron; County Home: R. H. Hogue; Board of Guardians of Pittsburgh, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Dr. T. W. Shaw and Samuel McKee; Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, John Brown, Jr., Geo. Gerst and Mr. Murdock. Several other citizens were present.

John Harper, Esq., made a statement in regard to the object of the meeting, and on his motion General James K. Moorhead was called to the chair.

Dr. Shaw stated that a general hospital was very much needed, and if the old Ninth Ward Hospital could be used for that purpose, it would prove beneficial to the citizens of the county.

R. H. Davis, Esq., stated that the purpose was to secure the establishment of the old Ninth Ward Hospital; as a General Hospital, with a Lying-in Department. The latter was very greatly demanded, and had become an absolute necessity.

General Sweitzer stated that the Board of Guardians were very desirous of having a place to which they could send, sick and infirm paupers.

Mr. Harper gave a brief history of the old Ninth Ward Hospital, reciting how it had been organized, in 1847, for the reception of "sick, helpless and infirm" patients; how the insane gradually increased in numbers, until there was scarcely any room left for other cases, and how this eventually led to the erection of that noble charity, the Insane Hospital at Dixmont, to which the insane were removed in 1861. During the war, the old Hospital was tendered to the Government, without charge, and used by them for several years. At the close of the war, it was reconveyed to the corporators, without a dollar to support it. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owing to the location of the grounds, had cut off all access to the buildings and rendered them almost useless for hospital purposes, as it was very arduous to take any sick or disabled persons across the tracks. It was proposed, however, upon consultation with the officers of the company, to construct an iron bridge over Morton street, and thus render the buildings accessible. Means and assistance were wanting, and without these very little could be accomplished. With a proper endowment, and the requisite facilities to get to and from the buildings, it could be made to serve the purposes of a General Hospital, and relieve a vast amount of suffering Gen. Sweitzer stated that the Board of Guardians were desirous of having some place to which they could send hospital cases for treatment.

Gen. Moorhead asked whether the Hospital had not always been open to the reception of such patients.

Mr. Harper replied that it had; but there was no corps of physicians, and no means to employ them. Hence very little could be done. In fact, money was the principal thing needed.

Gen. Sweitzer stated that it was not the understanding of the Board of Guardians that the hospital was open to the reception of patients at all times. If so, he was glad to know the fact.

Dr. Shaw cited a case in which a party had been denied admittance because he was not a soldier.

Gen. Moorhead was surprised at this, and called for information from Mr. Loomis, as President of the Soldiers' Home.

Mr. Loomis said he was surprised to hear that the door had been closed against any civilian. His impression was that Mr. Fortune, Secretary of Board of Guardians, had been requested to send patients to Dixmont.

Mr. Herron asked whether the Government did not now provide for all the disabled and wounded soldiers?

Mr. Loomis replied in the affirmative, but stated that the doors were opened to all the soldiers of Western Pennsylvania, and that the managers of the Home were carrying out the wishes of the Sanitary Fair Committee.

Mr. Davis moved that it be the sense of this meeting that the Hospital be established for the purposes designated in its charter, with the addition of a "Lying-in Department."

Dr. Jonas R. McClintock thought that there should be something more definite and comprehensive than this.

Mr. Davis was of the opinion that the resolution would cover the ground. The charter included everything but the "Lying-in Department."

Col. Cooper remarked that the simple proposition was to devise ways and means to have the building opened as a General Hospital. There was no one opposing the measure, and those outside the Board should devise a plan for raising the money.

Mr. Harper quoted from the charter the words: "Sick, helpless and infirm."

Mr. Davis stated that the charter embraced the idea of a "Lying-in" Hospital, then his motion would be simply to re-establish the Hospital.

Judge Collier suggested that this motion would hardly be in order, since the Hospital had never been diverted from the purposes for which it was originally intended.

Gen. Moorhead stated that the Hospital had never been "dismantled," and to carry out and establish" was, therefore, objectionable. It was not a "charity hospital," and could not treat and support the indigent sick unless it was endowed in some way, or supported by the State. But he understood that it was always open for cases of those whose keeping was paid for by friends, or by outside corporations, like the Board of Guardians of the city, or Directors of the county, etc. It had been suggested, now that the soldiers' wards were provided for by the Government, that the large fund of $150,000, in the Sanitary Commission, might be used to endow the institution of a General Hospital. He understood that Mr. F. H. Brooks had favored such a proposition, and expressed regret that being out of the city he would not be present at the meeting.

Dr. McClintock stated that, in order to accomplish the end in view, there should be a concise statement of the number and wrote to the Coroner. In consideration of this and other circumstances, Coroner Clawson, on information received, made information before Mayor Brush, charging Margaret Banion with murder. A warrant was issued, and officer Cuppies visited Brinton station and arrested the accused, bringing her to the city at out five o'clock last evening. She was immediately placed in a cell in the lock-up, and under instructions of the Mayor, no one is allowed to communicate with her.

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Col. Herron moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on the Twelfth Ward Hospital, for their consideration, with instructions to report to the Board of managers.

Mr. Moorhead seconded the motion, which was still before the meeting.

Mr. Davis then asked leave to withdraw his motion, to give leave to that of Col. Herron, and took occasion to say that he intended no reflection upon anybody, in the phraseology of his motion—what he wanted to get at, was the organization of a General Hospital for the purposes stated by him.

Mr. Harper remarked that the subject, as presented in the proposed act, was new to him, and he was not prepared to give any decided opinion in regard to it. He though it proper that the Committee on the Twelfth Ward Hospital should take the bill into consideration, and submit their conclusions to a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Diximent Hospital. It might be proper, also, to lay the subject before the contributors, and eventually submit the result of these deliberations to a public meeting of the citizens of the county. Some nice legal questions would arise, such as those growing out of important trusts. The Brewer fund, for instance—set apart for supplying coal for distribution among the poor—might be more appropriately managed by the General Hospital than by the Hospital for the Insane; but, as he had already remarked, the whole subject was new, and he was not prepared, from a mere hearing of the act, hurriedly read, to do more than suggest its very obvious considerations.

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THE GRAIN DRILL FORGERIES.

Names of Some of the Victims.

The operations of Ingalls and his confederates, as set forth in the statement of Mr. Duffy, of Allegheny, published in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, have created great excitement among the farmers and others in the rural districts. The scheme seems to have been well laid and most extensively and successfully carried out. If Ingalls himself is to be believed, they have obtained notes from at least one reliable farmer in every township in Allegheny, Westmoreland and Washington counties, amounting to two hundred dollars each. Mr. Duffy was offered his choice of several thousand dollars worth of this paper, and selected notes on the following well known property holders:

James Edmundson, Remington, Robinson township.....$200
John McMichael, North Fayette.....200
David Dreman, New Texas, Plum tp.....200
C. H. Warren, Elizabeth.....200
John Hurster, Antrim.....200
Henry Duff, Monroeville.....200
James Carson, Port Perry.....200

Those notes were tendered, as Mr. Duffy has fully explained, in payment for a buggy, horses, harness, &c., Ingalls making no concealment of the fact that he had hundreds of these notes. He even boasted that he had sold $7,000 worth of them, and had between $22,000 and $25,000 yet to sell. Of course he represented, when trying to dispose of them, that they had been given in payment for grain drills, but when Mr. Duffy talked about seeing some of the makers of the notes, Ingalls objected, on the ground that he did not want the parties to know that he was selling their paper so soon—that all who had agreed to become agents for the sale of the drills could not make money, although it was a "good thing," and some of them would do well in selling the drills. The truth of the matter was, that these notes had been obtained through deception—the parties having been deluded into signing them under the belief that they were signing a duplicate order for drills, a copy of the original order being left with the agent, and the duplicate being demanded by Mr. Ingalls, so that he could keep a record of the number sold by whom ordered, etc. The promissory note and the order for drills were precisely similar in size and appearance, and when the agent was told that the one was a duplicate of the other, he would sign it without hesitation. Ingalls demanded no money or paper from his agents, telling them that they could make their profits on the sale of the drills, and all over a certain amount was theirs. Of course, this was a fraud. It will thus be seen that the signatures to these notes are genuine, and should still be brought in and paid. Men by hundreds are drawers may find it both difficult and expensive to make a good defence. Some have already been sued for this deception should warn the public against buying them, and thus save themselves trouble.

University Chapel Last Evening.

The Preparatory Department of the Western University was put upon the stage last evening in fine style. Every man acted his part like a man, and no intrusion of the prompter marred the effect of the fine selections given. Some of the pieces were delivered with a degree of tragic fervor rising almost to the painful, while the humorous element was in fair proportion and well served. Master Means, in his rather unique German discourse, made a hit that told well, and left the audience in capital humor on withdrawing. The bunting decorations and the music all add to the success of credit due to Mr. Sudden, principal of the Preparatory Department, for the admirable style of the general get-up of the entertainment. Following was the programme: Music; prayer; music.

Our Country, J. Story; Harry D. Scully.
On the death of Gen. Taylor, R. T. Conrad; Gordon G. Lyon.
William Tell among the Mountains, J. S. Knowles; Edward B. Faulkner.
The Ballad of Rou, Bulwer Lytton; Robert B. Miller.
Music.
Our Duty as Citizens, E. Everett; David J. Johns.
The Black Regiment, Boker; Samuel C. Rea.
A Legend, Whittier; Edward L. Goff.
Music.
The Maniac, Lewis; Rody E. Warner.
Independence Bell, Anonymous; Harry B. Scully.
The Prisoner for Debt, Whittier; Daniel C. Negley.
Music.
Ode to Venice, Byron; Wilmer B. Finkbine.
The Vagabonds, Trowbridge; George B. Boswell.
Music.
The Ballad of Ishmael Day, Anonymous; Charles A. Ihlm.
Napoinneprediget, Von Schiller; L. R. Means.
As the audience was leaving the announcement was made of the Junior Exhibition in chapel on the 28th inst.

THE COAL TRADE.

Estimated Receipts from the Shipments of 1869.

Some days ago we published a statement showing the aggregate shipments of coal from Pittsburgh by river to the western and southern markets during the year 1869. The total shipments amounted to over forty-two million bushels. Since then we have obtained from a gentleman, well informed in the business, the average price realized per bushel at the various markets. Taking these prices as correct, and they will not vary much, from the actual figures, our merchants have realized from the business $3,396,815. We have no means of ascertaining the average cost of mining, shipping, etc., and the per centage of loss, but the great bulk of the gross receipts is distributed among our miners, boatmen, manufacturers, boat builders, and others interested in the trade; and it is proper to say that a handsome per centage goes into the hands of merchants in the shape of profits.

The following table exhibits the number of bushels shipped to the various points, the average price received, and the aggregate receipts:

	Bushels.	Avg price. Cts in bush.	Aggregate receipts.
Louisville	39,368,000	12	$4,445,920
Cincinnati	16,459,500	11	1,809,535
New Orleans	4,457,000	20	871,400
Memphis	690,000	14½	103,500
Cairo	378,000	13	49,140
Baton Rouge	243,000	20	48,600
Dubuque	100,000	28	28,000
Nashville	100,000	17½	17,500
Total	42,672,500		$3,396,845

AN ELOPEMENT.

An Allegheny Tailor Leaves a Wife and Children, and Elopes with a Young Spinster.

A clothier, named Charles Klopfer, doing business at No. 70 Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday morning eloped with a young lady named Anna Wetzner, who resided with her parents on the same street, near Madison avenue. Klopfer is about thirty years of age, and has been married five years, while Miss. Wetzner is a single lady, and only fifteen years of age. Mr. Klopfer, for the past few months, has frequently been seen in her company, and has shown her every attention. Those who were intimately acquainted with him, and noticed his movements, say that it was their conviction that it would terminate in an elopement. Mr. Klopfer has also been in the habit of absenting for three years. The whereabouts of the loving couple are unknown, but it is supposed that they have gone towards the East, and as no clews have been sent to this and other places, and it is probable that in a few days the affair will be settled and returned to this city. Mrs. Klopfer is almost heart-broken on account of the perfidious conduct of her husband, and refuses to be comforted. Miss Wetzner is said to be a handsome and intelligent woman.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A CONSTABLE THREATENED.

Thomas O'Connor of Alderman Strain's police, appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made information against a man named Connell for surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant has threatened to do him some bodily harm. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Catharine Cable, a colored woman, of whose attempt to commit suicide we made mention yesterday, was committed to jail on a charge of surety of the peace, by Alderman Donaldson. The case can now be brought before the Court, and it is probable that the unfortunate woman will be sent to the hospital.

**Public Amusements